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The Christianization of the Negro Woman,

A Potent Factor in the Evangelization of the Race.

BY MRS. RALPH MCGRANAHAN, Knoxville, Tenn.

WHEN the young Roman mother of the long ago gathered her young children to her side and declared they were her jewels, he exemplified an ideal for motherhood and teacherhood for everywhere and for always. The polishing of these living jewels has ever been allowed to woman as her eternal heritage and her training or lack of it in this high art, enriches or impoverishes her age and race. The negro woman like all other women holds in her hands the destiny of her people and they will surely rise with her. With any people the source of life is in the home and happy are they whose springs of life are pure and undefiled.

In all the work for the Freedmen here has been and is the greatest field for missionary effort. The reason for this is very plain. In days of slavery marriage was in large measure forbidden and in the same measure the home was made impossible. When from the wreck of slavery the freedman tried to build his home he found the building slow and hard. He had not been taught in the school of homemaking or responsibility bearing, and he found his task too hard for his doing. He became indolent and careless and was content with his one-room-cabin for several families of all ages and both sexes. This unnatural commingling of the people and the lack of separate and distinct family life has its long train of evil consequences to children and children's children and is yet the cause of that great degradation from which the Negro woman must rescue her home if she be true to her calling and if it be lifted from its low estate.

We rejoice in the fact that in our church work for the Freedmen, in its very inception, in all its past history and in its plan for the future, this need has been recognized and every effort has been made to meet it. The careful training of the girls and the young women in the school and the earnest endeavor to reach the mothers in their homes have had a large place in the work of all our schools. They are co-educational in every instance and the girls have been given equal advantages, with the boys for the higher discipline of their minds and in addition have had special training for their special needs. They have training in plain sewing and dressmaking and in practical and scientific cooking in many of our stations. These most important branches of our work are maintained by the Women's Board and under this careful and sym-

Treasurer's Report for the Month of February, 1904.

pathetic control grow year by year in completeness and efficiency.

The absolute necessity of reacning the colored woman if we would help the entire people is met in some of our stations by the organizing of mother's meetings, which are carried on most successfully and their results are seen in the improvement these mothers show in the care of their homes and the rearing of their children. Many interesting stories might be told of the heroic efforts of these mothers to do better the work in the home after they have received teaching in the mother's meetings, teaching which they should have had in childhood, for the duties of womanhood which fell upon them with benumbing weight because of their not being trained for them. This is the preparation we desire for our colored girls. First of all they must be taught the love of Christ and inspired to the imitation of His life who created the home and gave woman its secret key.

To those nearest to the heart of this great work it seems an almost impossible thing for the young women to leave our schools with all their influences for good in hall, in school-room and chapel, in their touch with consecrated lives and daily contact with things high and ennobling, without having the stamp of Christ upon them,

If this be true they go out well armored for the struggle they must meet. They know how to make the most desolate school-house a center of mighty influences and tney know how to make the lowliest cabin home a bright and lovely spot by their touch.

These results are not visionary but actual, as witnessed in multitudes of homes and schools visited by former teachers and friends and this fact forms the most convincing inspiration to all the workers in this vast field.

The negro woman should be trained to esteem her high ca ling in being born a woman and no training can be too careful or too complete. no education too high, no advantages too great, to be given this woman who, as every woman, is absolute sovereign in her home, but who as a Negro woman has a heavier burden to bear in uplifting a home which has been cast down, and which must be raised up for her race and for our nation.

The New Type of Negro Woman.

For lack of space we are compelled to abb eviate this paper, by MRS. J. A. COTTON.

THE process of evolution is ever a painful one; it is through this process that the Negro race is passing to-day. What of the Negro woman in this struggle? How has she borne her share of the up-hill burden? She works against such odds as were never dreamed of by her white sister. The possibility for development has come to her very slowly.

More than two hundred years ago she was brought to a strange land to see the worst side of life from those upon whom she was expected to look as her superiors. Degraded as it would never have been possible to degrade the men of her race, she has been left to work out her own destiny. Nobly is she doing it! Even the men of her own race do not respect and believe in her as their white brethren revere their women. She has behind her a heritage of sin and shame for which she is in no way responsible. Burdened with the consciousness of this and with the knowledge of the distrust of both friend and foe, alone with God, she is slowly coming into the light of perfect womanhood.

The new Negro woman is crowding the schools opened to her. She realizes that she must learn, first of all to think. She knows that if she has any one mission

paramount to all others, it is to purify the home life of her people. The schools are teaching her to think and to use her hands in brightening it, and thousands of happy homes among this lowly people to-day are testifying to her success along this line. She, also realizes that because "a nation rises no higher than its women," there is special need that she attempt to keep pace with her brother along intellectual lines, that she may indeed be a help meet for him.

It seems impossible for some to believe that the height of the ambition of the negro woman is not a place on their calling lists. Personally (and I think I speak the sentiment of most of the thinking women of my race,) though I regret to say that, because of the color of my skin, I must lose the lectures and other helpful things denied me; I would far rather enjoy within my own four walls the company of my best friends—my books—who represent the best minds of all ages, and on whose faces I never see a sneer, than to be the guest of honor at a card party of the so called "best people" of my town.

No, no, the new type of Negro womanhood is not clamoring for social equality. She wants something infinitely higher and better. She wants the culture that will fit her for the acquaintance of the learned and the good. She is piteously asking for sympathy as almost alone she "grasps at the skirt of the thing she would be"—reaching out after culture, knowledge of books and the proper way of doing things, and a truer, closer knowledge of God. "With malice toward none," she is earnestly striving to leave an example of virtuous, cultured Christian womanhood to those who shall follow her.

The Mission Farm Project.

By Mrs. J. B. Hill, Secretary of Freedmen's Work.

IN 1895, the Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church purchased a farm of 627 acres in Wilcox County, Ala. intending to supplement the spiritual and mental instruction given in the Prairie mission school with intructions in best methods of farming and in home making, and purposing in time to sell portions of this farm to worthy persons, thus giving them an opportunity to acquire land and homes of their own.

Ever since its purchase, the farm has been under the supervision of a practical farmer, and has been rented to tenants in plots of from ten to twenty-five acres. The superintendent endeavors to teach the tenants proper methods of farming, the importance of raising vegetables and fruit for their own families to be thrifty and economical and to live industrious Christian lives. A farmers' conference has been organized, which meets every two weeks. The members are led to discuss successive steps in cultivation of plants, best farming implements, their uses and advantages, and best fertilizers. The conference, it is hoped, will be beneficial to the community in making farmers intelligent and practical and in leading them to plan and think for themselves The superintendent also gives regular instruction in agriculture to students in Prairie Mission School, demonstrating his teaching by practical farming.

Is this mission farm project wise? We believe it is. The South is naturally an agricultural region and the Negro by education and adaptation is better fitted for tilling the soil than for any other occupation. He is quite at home amid the cotton and sugar cane, and seems to be an indispensable factor in their cultivation. He has greater opportunities for success on the farm than in other lines of employment, because he does not there meet so much race prejudice and competition. In many portions of the South the Negro

furnishes all the labor on the plantations, and circumstances in the South are such that for years to come he must depend chiefly upon farming for a livelihood. His present condition of dependence is due then, not so much to lack of opportunities as to lack of ability, to wisely improve those he has. In order to make the most of farming he needs training that includes everything from preparation of soil to marketing of crop. He needs instruction about soil and plants that he may know where each plant will best grow and how to cultivate it. As the mission farm project aims to give this needed training, teaching the Negro to help himself and developing in him force of character, it commends itself to us as wise, and as far as the plan has been developed it is successful.

The mission farm is the only plantation in the community where tenants are not continually changing. Farmers who came on the farm years ago are now the owners of stock and cattle. Their homes are comfortable two-roomed houses, neatly furnished, clean and tidy. Our tenants have better advantages than those on surrounding plantations. They pay no exorbitant prices for anything they buy, nor any high rate of interest on advances. They receive kind treatment and honest dealing, and all kinds of vice and dishonesty are discouraged. They are taught habits of thrift and industry, and the management of their own affairs. With improved methods of farming, the labors of superintendent and tenants last year were rewarded with a larger yield of cotton and corn to the acre than on any other farm in the neighborhood, and the mission farm was almost the only one on which tenants had good gardens. As methods of farming and manner of living improve, owners of neighboring plantations and their tenants are stimulated to similar efforts.

The personal interest manifested by the superintendent in each tenant, his untiring efforts, and his self sacrificing labors also inspire tenants to a higher plane of living.

What Has Been Accomplished by the Work Among the Freedmen.

By MARY F. WALKER.

NOT long after the emancipation, Northern friends established schools here and there in the South under the direction of the Freedmen's Board. These schools strive to teach the dignity of labor and to make the Freedmen clean, decent and self-respecting.

It is impossible for these to reach the masses, but consecrated men and women are sent out yearly, who go out among the masses and try to raise them to a higher plane of living. The teachers who go out from Thyne Institute and other places like it are doing much toward elevating their race, not only by telling them how they should live but by living consistent lives before them, thus constraining them to do the same. Enter such communities as this and you will see neat, tidy, comfortable homes and the children going in and out of these are the same. Go into other communities where there is no such school and you find the Negro has made but little progress and the white population in such a community is as ignorant and superstitious as the Negro. You ask why? I answer, because they have not been taught that which goes to make an intelligent people.

The hope of any community depends upon the home life of that community. The aim of the home life is to mould character and regulate the moral conduct.

There are children reared in houses that could not be called homes. Nothing is more useless and wearisome than outside form in the home to which no real correspondence is seen in the life. Many of our fathers and mothers should be praised and not condemned. They were and are true to what they know to be right. Yet it remains true that they did not in many instances show in their lives the twelve fruits which grow upon the "Tree of Life," thus producing the results of sympathy and self-denial. This is what the work among the Freedmen has done in many instances, thus elevating the home-life which is the center of civilization.

We still have ignorant leaders who fight against schools of this kind. The most of these may be classed with the ignorant ministry. The old time preacher who cannot read intelligently is fast disappearing from the pulpit. When a church becomes intelligent it will no longer tolerate a sermon which only makes the ears tingle. They must have the pure gospel preached to them and are satisfied with nothing less. True those working among us have often reasons for discouragement, yet they can but see the work of God prospering in their hands.

The people in this community own their homes, only a very few being renters, and those who do rent are those who have moved in recently. Some own one, two, three and even five hundred acres of land clear of debt. This can be said concerning the communities surrounding such schools as Thyne Institute. Since this is true we must attribute it to the influence of these schools.

No one can estimate the value of this work. It is doing more to elevate the Negro than any other. There are many difficulties to be surmounted and opposition to be met on every side, but may we not take courage from what has been accomplished in so short a time? The day is surely dawning for us.

Changing Conditions.

DARK indeed was the prospect that presented itself to the people set free, without home, friends, or any thing by which a living could be made. The word free was to them the talisman that would open every door and provide for them every thing that life could desire. Alas! these hopes were not realized and soon they came to know the responsibilities of life. Unaccustomed to plan and provide for themselves, life was indeed a struggle and it was not at all surprising that the unambitious and lazy one desired, like the Israelites of old, a return to the flesh pots of Egypt. Ignorance and superstition prevailed and made them an easy prey to the designing and wicked who planned to profit, and advance their own interests by the labor of these easily led and innocent victims.

Friends were raised up and it was seen that instruction must be given; so schools were opened, and the rooms or places were so crowded that calls came for more helpers. The people hungered for knowledge and grandparents, parents and children were found occupying the same seats and studying the same lessons. Numbers learned to read the word of God and to them it was indeed a revelation. School houses were often the old barracks left by the soldiers, tents, or the rooms where the teachers lived, the basements of churches, any place where a number could be crowded together. Later came the frame covered with clapboards, and for seats planks with round sticks fastened in each end for legs and the ground for a floor. Soon this form of architecture passed and demands were made for better and it was obtained.

Today good school houses, well equipped with modern appliances and conven-

iences, are to be found in all large cities and towns. The country districts are not so well favored, and through what is known as the Black Belt there is great need for both buildings and good teachers. Homes were rude and devoid of all comforts and luxuries, but to the owners it was a home where they could all gather at the close of the day and rest. "Home is home be it ever so homely."

At the close of the war a woman was left with a family of children, and no support or way to make a living for herself and family but by washing and ironing. She moved to the country, bought some land and paying for it with her own and her children's labor, supported her family, bought more land, and now has a comfortable home, fine farm, well cultivated and is considered the best farmer in the community. She can not read, but her children are educated and one son is in the senior year in college. What a change from the youthful days of that father and mother to the condition of the children! This is only one instance of the change to be seen in many places but time and space will not allow us to relate more of them.

There are now among these people those who count their money by the thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, who have beautiful homes and educated and cultured families, filling places of trust, and responsibility, presidents of colleges, teachers, preachers, lawyers, doctors and some who have represented their country in foreign courts.

What wonderful changes in less than forty years. If the progress continues what may be accomplished in the next forty years? J. McC.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Work At Bluestone Mission.

By W. G. Wilson, A. M. Principal.

IT is often the case that those who give money to the cause of missions look for immediate results, something visible and tangible; but the faithful mission worker who is in touch with the masses to be uplifted has learned that the results of his labors are not always apparent on the surface; that they can not always be put upon paper, and yet he knows they are there. The capitalist who finances a mining scheme cannot always tell, even from a visit to the mine, the results of his expenditure; only the expert who examines and tests the ore knows whether the share holder is backing a paying venture.

And so it is that in the report of the Freedmen's work to the Boards of the church, the real good that is being done does not always appear, only the worker on the field can see where the work has touched the real life of the people. He knows that there are force and influences, intangible yet real, resulting from the work, which cannot be expressed in figures.

We believe that the work here is touching the real life of those among who n we labor. Especially is its influence noticeable in the widespread desire for better homes and in the efforts made to obtain them. The miserable hut of former days has been largely replaced by a more pretentious and comfortable dwelling, and those who still live in cabins take especial pride in making them presentable and in keeping them neat and clean. Many of them come to us for papers to paste on the inside of their cabins and where the work is carefully done the result is a complete transformation.

In our visits to the homes, this tendency toward tidiness and improvement is met with on every hand; and we attribute this directly to the influence of the mission work upon the community. We are con-

firmed in this opinion by the fact that when we go out of the scope of its influence we find quite a different state of affairs existing in the home and home surroundings.

During the past year we had in our Day School 136 pupils of all ages from five to twenty-three years. We tried to teach these the advantage of neat tidy homes, that no people can become intelligent and moral in an atmosphere of unwholesome home surroundings, and that, in order to reach the highest development, cleanliness in person, as well as in word and life, is a necessity.

These lessons are carried away day after day to their homes and we believe they are bearing fruit. Of course there are some disadvantages to the work, not the least of which is the fact that our young people seldom settle down and live here. As soon as they are old enough they go away and their influence for good is dissipated in some of the great cities of the North, and few who go ever come back to stay.

Another stumbling-block is the "whang doodle" preacher of no learning but tremendous lung power who, unaffected by the spirit of education and progress, continues to dispense "De ole time religion" to the glorification of himself, the mystification of his hearers and the obstruction of those who are trying to usher in a better day. Happily this kind of hindrance is fast disappearing, and the people are learning to appreciate the Gospel although it may not be accompanied with the usual noise and confusion. The mission work is undoubtedly seen and felt along this line.

Taking it altogether, Bluestone is doing a good and necessary work for the people of this community. Year by year she is contributing her mite towards the solution of the great problem that confronts the American people today. The work last year was very satisfactory along all lines, and the attendance on our services during the summer has been exceptionally good.

Last year our people sent $26 to the Freedmen's Board, besides what we did for the other boards, and this year we are making a special effort for foreign missions, the result of which is about $30. The outlook for the day school this term is very favorable. We opened up with a good number on the roll and the prospects are bright for a successful schoo year.

A Few Glimpses of the Missions in Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina.

CAN you make good United Presbyterians out of the Negro? Are the Negroes willing to help themselves after they have been educated? are two questions we are often asked by the people of the North. We have answered these questions with a very positive yes.

As proof of our faith in this reply we stood at our post of duty in Knoxville College for thirteen years. Feeling we could give stronger evidence after a visit to the missions, I found it possible to delay my coming to Pittsburg long enough to make a hasty trip to a number of the stations.

Now in these missions in Athens, Riceville and Cleveland, Tenn., in the six stations in Alabama and those in North Carolina there are no white teachers employed. With a few exceptions these principals and teachers have been students at Knoxville College, Tenn. Having known most of these men and women as students at the College, I was better prepared to learn about the work they were doing for the church.

I could fill columns telling of the many

dark scenes which were viewed while on this trip. And I could fill the same space telling of the many encouraging signs which I beheld. But in the limited space of one number of the Magazine, it is necessary to present a few facts and make them as far reaching as possible.

I left Knoxville on the morning of the twenty-third of September. The first stop was made at Athens, Tenn. As I could remain but a few hours most of my time was spent in the school-room and talking over plans with the teachers in their homes. How some of those plans have matured during the year Mrs. D. F. White, wife of the pastor and principal, will tell us in her letter:

ATHENS, TENN., Mar. 1. '04.

There is a great deal to be done, but to talk about it in a way to interest those who have never been on the field and do not understand the needs or conditions is quite another thing. We have much to be thankful for. In spite of the fact that Athens has been a disease smitten little place this year, our average attendance in school has kept up remarkably well, better than any year previous we are told. We have had small-pox, measles, chicken pox, etc., all of the year. It has meant work to keep up our attendance as we have, but we have felt that we ought to do it. It has meant going to the homes, writing a note to the mother or perhaps a second time before we could get a child back.

The people feel that the little ones must go to school to be enrolled, but they do not realize that it means *regular* attendance if they are to get the most out of it. They think if the little one stays out two days out of a week or goes all this week and stays out next, why that is all right. But usually by going into their homes and spending a few minutes talking it over will show them that the little one ought to be kept in regularly. We had hoped to have an educational mass meeting but it has been utterly impossible owing to small-pox. We had set our hearts on it and had planned many things for this meeting to do.

One thing that we are working on now is to teach our people to appreciate and enjoy really good music, to love that which is inspiring, elevating and helpful instead of light, frivolous, "rag-time" stuff, the influence of which I believe is harmful and degrading. This will not be done in a day nor a year, for when one gets in the habit of singing these songs and watching for the "latest out" it takes a long time to get them to care for anything else.

Since Athens has had so much done for her—being an old mission—we feel that it is time to urge self-help. In the younger days of the work—I say this without any criticism—the teachers have done the church work, which was all right at that time, but by this time we feel that the people ought to be taking active parts in the work. They will have more interest in it and love it more if they do. To illustrate this, one who has not had some experience in a similar work cannot appreciate how hard it is to get some one to lead prayer-meeting.

Then we want to encourage systematic giving. We spoke to you about it when you were here. The idea is growing more and more favorable.

Now last, but by no means least, we want that our people should *read*. We want to introduce it into our school work next year, but we have not one thing to begin on. All we are able to do now is by lending to our children and young people what few books we have personally that are adapted to them. So few of our young people have any books in their homes and if we don't teach them to love to read they will never read. Of course I don't need to say a word about the value of it, but we would like to ask our friends in the North to send us books, papers, pictures, etc. We hope to get many responses to this, for we do feel the need so much. We have a nice room but no books or papers that we can use. We have young people anxious for them too.

While we have had our discouragements we have much to be thankful for we feel that the Lord has blessed us.

I am yours for the work,
MRS. D. F. WHITE.

On account of the afternoon train not stopping at Riceville I was not able to visit this station. But we are sure Mr. Tarter, the principal, and his assistants are doing all in their power to help the people at this place. Miss Mary Sherman, who has charge of the sewing department at this mission, promised to send us a letter telling about the work which has been done this year, but for some reason the letter failed to reach us

in time.

As evening shadows gathered around us, our train pulled into Cleveland, Tenn. Miss Nita Totten was waiting at the station. We drove to the home of the principal, Rev. W. M. Foulkes. The plans being made for the new school building, the new church and the general plans of the work occupied the time until dinner. We attended the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting. How I wish it were possible for the readers to enjoy the spiritual uplift of that meeting, led by Miss Florence Jefferson, and of the business meeting of the Y. P. C. U. which followed; the plans which Miss Nita was making for her Junior societies, and the hopes entertained for widening the work during the year. Miss Nita has given us an account of the results of these efforts.

CLEVELAND, TENN., Mar. 23, '04.

This work was started about five years ago as you know by Mr. J. A. Cotton. He found it quite a needy field with fair prospect for a church and school.

At first the denominational opposition was strong. For a long time hard bitter things were said of Mr. Cotton and the work; but with patience he struggled on until many who were enemies saw that it was a good work and become interested in it.

Such opposition, of course, came from ignorant leaders, who felt that as the people became more intelligent, their influence over them would be lessened. The Board has erected a building which, when fitted up will cost over two thousand dollars. On the very spot on which it is built there was a saloon which was said to be the most evil place in town. After the saloon was broken up Mr. Cotton purchased the lot in order to keep others from using the place for the same purpose. I am glad to say in connection with this that the very man who ran this saloon was converted in our church and is now a promising member. There are said to be about 5000 colored people in the town. Of these less than half are members of the churches around. It is claimed that this used to be one of the worst towns in the South and the effects are still seen on the people. So we feel that there is all the more need of hard earnest work, for Satan seems so busy among the young people especially.

We have enrolled about eighty pupils in school. These seem fond of the school and are regular in attendance. Besides the text-books they learn to sew. Three young women will complete the course here this year and we are hoping that as they go out into the world they will try to impart to others some of the good they have received.

The church seems to be thriving and has a membership of forty persons. They are anxious to have a building to worship in and have given pretty liberally toward starting a church fund,

I am sorry to say that we have not been successful as yet in organizing a Women's Missionary Society but we hope to do so before many months have elapsed.

The Young People and Junior societies are so closely allied that I can hardly speak of one without touching the other since many of the larger Juniors are in the Y. P. S. The special work of the Juniors this year is to care for the sick and aged of the town. At Christmas they fixed baskets of food and clothing and distributed these among the needy. Then they go into homes and read the Bible, invite other children to attend the services with them and in ways like these we try to show them how to be helpful and useful. Those of us who labor oft become impatient when the progress seems slow, but then we realize that while it is ours to plant and water, it is only One who can give the increase.

Pray for us that we may be given strength and perseverance to continue in the work. NITA TOTTEN.

Thursday forenoon I started for Alabama. When the porter stepped out of the car at Catherine, Ala., with my suit case in his hand, Mr. James, the principal of the school at Prairie, was there to take it although it was four o clock in the morning. After a ride of five miles we arrived at his home. I retired at once but not to sleep. There were too many scenes passing through my mind to encourage slumber.

The forenoon was spent calling upon a number of families near the Home, and talking over with Mr. and Mrs. James plans and conditions past and present and of the hopes for the future. In the afternoon Mrs. James and I drove five miles over the country to Midway mission. Mr. T. R. Robinson is the principal at this station. He learned the car-

penter trade while in college. The time spent in the shop was used to a good advantage. His cosy home, the improvements on the school-building and the work on the sewing-room give a very practical demonstration of his ability to handle tools. After discussing various plans and the changes to be made on the grounds we returned to Prairie. Mrs. Robinson will tell us how these have been carried out during the months which have intervened since that warm September day.

MIDWAY MISSION, ALA., Feb. 27, '04.

We are enjoying beautiful sunshine. Every window is open and also every door and not a fire is needed in any department of the house except in the kitchen for cooking our food. So you can imagine how much work is being done on such a beautiful day. We have been very busy and our work has been very pleasant. We can see as well as feel some very good results.

You may remember our home and school building was, to a great extent, surrounded with woods and you could not see the buildings until you turned the corner. Many of these trees have been cleared away and we can be seen from the public road. We hope the people as they pass can say, "A good work is being done there."

One girl and one boy accepted the Saviour last summer. In a quiet and intelligent manner they told the people how precious the gift was which they had received. Their Christian lives in connection with our other young people are helping others to live better.

The little room that was built of logs, then ceiled with pine lumber and weather-boarded through the efforts and labor of the good mothers and fathers in our mission, at no little sacrifice to themselves, is now a sewing-room of which we are all very proud. The little folks are very happy when the bell rings for them to pass out for that class.

The children in the sewing department are doing nice work. The girls papered the room and placed bright pictures on the walls. Not long ago the teacher, Miss Jennie McArthur, talked to the pupils about getting something in which to wash their hands so their work would always look clean and fresh. After considerable debating over a wash pan or a bowl and pitcher, the boys decided they would make aprons for the girls if they would buy them. The girls were anxious to help and decided they would accept she offer from the boys. All went to work and the result of their effotts was the tum of $1.25. With this amount a plain bowl and pitcher was purchased. The first result of this effort is seen on the clean hands and neat sewing. But who can tell just what others may follow from the placing of that bowl and pitcher in that room.

One feature of interest in our sewing department is that the boys can excel the girls in sewing, either with the fingers or on the machine. Both boys and girls are busy now with sewing for the closing exercises of the school. All are anxious to do their best as their parents come to see the exhibit and all want to have good work for the parents to see.

The pupils who have made some advancement in sewing take greater pride in their personal appearance than they did when they began this work. It is very seldom I have to inform girls about their clothing. Often I ask "Who patched your apron or stockings," and they reply, "I did it myself."

Most families can provide for themselves this year, while in former years they would have to get the land owner to advance food and material for clothing. A great amount of self dependence has been brought about through the influence of the Farmer's Conference. Many homes are being enlarged and made more comfortable and home-like. Often we hear the same expression which was uttered by old sister Carolina in our Sabbath-school convention which you attended while in Alabama, "What I am the missions made me."

I hope through this letter you can at least catch a glimpse of what we are trying to do for our people in the Black Belt.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. T. R. ROBINSON.

At an early hour on Saturday all were astir in the home of Mr. James. A busy day was in prospect for the people of Prairie as the Sabbath-school convention was to assemble at ten o'clock.

How I long for space to tell of the horseback ride over the farm owned by the Women's Board—the contrast in the cotton and the corn on the farm under the control of Mr. N. B. Cotton and that under the management of those who put no thought or brains into the work; the gathering of the delegates at the Jennie

Hastings-Gillespie school building; the manner and matter discussed; the quiet, orderly conduct of the crowd, although not one word was said by those in charge about the kind of order expected; the thoughtful, helpful plans of the teachers at Prairie for the comfort of their guests; the style and material of the clothing worn by those composing that large company. But space forbids.

As the lovely Sabbath afternoon began to wane the delegates separated, all better fitted to carry the cares of life after attending that convention. The Spirit's power and presence was felt from the opening of the first session until its close on Sabbath afternoon.

Mrs. J. E. James, wife of the principal, will tell us something of the work done during the year.

CATHERINE, ALA., March 8, 1904,

We have received for our dormitory $476. At the Young Peoples' Convention last fall $305 were pledged. Up to date we have not received quite two-thirds of it.

We began the erection of a separate building for girls. We had the frame up and ready for the weather boarding, but a severe storm visited us in January and blew it over. This means quite a loss in lumber and labor. But we have faith in God and the church and have gone to work again. If we can get all the money promised we can easily erect the building, and remodel our old church as we had planned to do. We shall need beds, bedding, dishes &c.

This has becn the most successful year in our work. 250 students have been enrolled in the day school. At our special meetings there were eight professions of faith. We have contributed $105 to the Boards and we want to make it $150 before the church year closes. We are preparing to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Mission April 5. Dr. Witherspoon, Mrs. H. C. Campbell and Mrs. J. B. Hill will be with us at that time.

MRS. J. E. JAMES.

I went to Miller's Ferry with the delegates and spent the night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. The next morning I had the pleasure of meeting that good friend of our missions in Alabama, Judge Henderson.

Again I wish for space to tell the readers about this station. The school, the congregation, the printing department, home of Black Belt missionary, the new dormitory for the boys, the carpenter shop and my visits to a number of the homes; but it must all remain unwritten this time.

I wrote to Mrs. Johnson asking that two of her middle aged women who attend the mothers' meetings would tell us something about what the mission has done for them and their people. The following letters have been sent in response to this request.

De mission been all de help to me. Why, tell Miss Love it done me *all* de good. Fo' de mission come hea' us did'n know what de Sabbath meant. Us would git out an' dance on Sabbath as any other day; and de chillin would be out in de woods huntin rabbits. Sabbath-school dident teach 'em nothin 'cause de teachers knowed nothin deyselves. An Sabbath-school would only be in de summer. But if a big meetin was given down at Possum Bend or Gees Bend or any other Bend dere would'n be no Sabbath-school.

De churches could'n give us no light fo' de church people done bout as bad as de sinners, cause dey did'n know no better, some of 'em. Oh, de mission help me so much. It direct me how to come to Jesus. Fo' de mission come I didnt know nothin bout havin a Bible in my house, but now I'v learnt several verses. Some of de mothers in de Mothers meeting has larnt how to read and write. Oh! I tell you de mission has done more than I can tell.

CAROLINE ALEXANDER.

MILLER'S FERRY, ALA., Feb. 28, 1904.

I have been a member of the mission ever since it has been here and it has been here eighteen years, and it has helped our community so much. Since it has been here the mission has caused me to be a better woman in every respect. I read my Bible every day of my life. It helps me to know how to live for God. In fact it has helped me in every way. It helps me not only to talk for the right thing but to do the right thing and live so I will be a light to the world. Before the mission came to us we were in a bad condition. We did not know how to keep the Sabbath day. The people would quarrel and fuss all day Sabbath. But since the

mission has been here, the people are more civilized. There is a Bible in every home and they have family prayers in these homes. It has caused men to be more patient with their wives and wives more patient with their husbands, and parents more patient with their children.

The people have more self respect than they had before the mission came among us. Some people thought that they were too old to learn any thing out of books. But I thought this, that if they were not too old to learn about the different styles of dress, they were not too old to learn how to care for themselves and to care for their children.

As they have been helped by their teachers they try to help others. Our teachers have reached out their hands and taught so many of us and our children. They have caused some of us to have daughters who are working in schools helping as they have been helped by the teachers in the mission. Before the mission came here the men would have from two to three wives and the women two and three husbands. Our teachers have almost got them to quit living that way now. We did not know how to keep a home as we should. But now some of us do keep neat homes.

But I cannot tell you all the good that the mission has done for our community because I cannot tell it to save my life.

Yours respectfully,

CALLIE GREEN.

In addition to these I shall add a few extracts from a letter received from Miss Sophia D. Cox, who is matron in the girls' dormitory at Miller's Ferry and she has charge also of the sewing department in the school. In answer to a question asking for some information about the work done in this department she says: "For the fair at Thanksgiving we made several articles of fancy work, sofa pillows, head rests, etc. Since then twenty uniforms have been made. Now five girls are working on the graduating suits. The smaller girls have done plain sewing." In another part of her letter she speaks of the great good accomplished by having the girls in the dormitory during the school year. In another paragraph she says: "We know nothing better than to do every thing as we were trained at Knoxville college. We strive to push our boys and girls up higher and higher with what success you have been able to see." In a note she says:

We have finished piecing the quilt of which I spoke to you when here and it is being quilted. I shall send it to you as soon as it is completed for the Aged People's Home from our Ladies' Missionary Society. This will be the first thing of the kind that we have attempted and it may not be just the best; but I am so anxious that our people early learn the lesson of gratitude." S. D.

The quilt arrived safely in Pittsburgh March 24, and the next day I took it to the Home.

From Miller's Ferry I went to Canton Bend and while there enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Cotton. Again we discussed plans and heard of the trials they have had to endure in their work and of the hopes for the future. How I would enjoy telling about the cosy home, the neat school building and sewing-room, all largely the workmanship of Mr. Cotton, and the many results which have followed the efforts of these faithful workers, but the space forbids. Mrs. Cotton, wife of the principal will give us a short description of the work of the school.

CANTON BEND, ALA., Mar. 21, '04.

This year's work has brought about a greater consolidation than ever before. Knowing as we do the natural tendency to accept any new order of leadership, this has formed no small link in our chain of hope for success in influencing for good the lives of many. More enthusiasm has been shown in this year's work among the advanced students than in any former year. The unanimous cry is, On to Knoxville College.

To our number have been added ten converts this year. Those who have been regular attendants of the sewing department have made rapid progress in cutting and fitting. The smaller children are learning to make the stitches and seams in piecing quilts, and beg to come in at all hours to sew. Not one instance of impatience has been shown during the year, though the work had in many cases to be taken out two or three times, so anxious are they to learn to sew well. The testimony of the principal is that if he wants to punish the children most effectively, he just keeps them out

of the sewing-room.

Of course we do not forget praise like that and we try to live up to it each day. And what we hold as of great importance is the good opportunity we have in the sewing-room of carefully leading their thoughts in the right channel by informal talks. Incidents of school life, of home life and moral questions come up very naturally. All are discussed with the freedom of home life. What might be considered an interruption in the school-room, becomes manifested interest in the sewing-room. Truly the sewing-room is a small kingdom. We hope to be able next year to take up a reading course for each of the larger classes.

Hoping this may help you, I remain,

Yours affectionately,

ELLA COTTON.

Mrs. Cotton took me to Camden and we spent a very happy day visiting the school and making calls on parents of a number of young people who had been students at Knoxville College. Mrs. E. K. Smith, wife of the pastor and principal at this station will let us know something of the work done since that visit.

CAMDEN, ALA., Feb. 27, 1904.

The weather here this winter has been delightful and we are already having spring weather. We have had a very successful school year. Our enrollment is 196, which is not nearly so large as usual but our average attendance has been good.

The sewing is a very interesting feature of our work. The boys as well as the girls enjoy it. We were well pleased a few years ago when one of our boys won one of the prizes in a contest in sewing. We have made several sheets, quilts, and pillow cases this year for our dormitories. We are now beginning our exhibition work which will be shown when school closes. The children are always glad when this work begins. Even the smallest child wants to make something to exhibit. Several of our girls have made so much progress that they are able to support themselves with their needles. It is now plain that this feature of our work is destined to work great changes in the homes of our people. Two of our girls cut and make the clothes for the members of their families.

Our dormitory for girls, which we call "Mary Carson Memorial Home," was finished in Oct. It is fairly well furnished and we have had eleven girls in it this year. It is a great help to our boarding girls. They are able to be in school regularly and do better school work than any others. Our dormitory for boys, which we call "C. Jane Vincent Home," is finished and partly furnished. We have had three boys in it this year. It was finished and furnished too late for other boys to enter. They were needed on the farms. We expect more boys and girls both next year. You will easily understand that the dormitories give us greater opportunities for training our young people.

The mission here is a great help to the people and they appreciate it. We see no hope for them except through the missions. Money, time, and patience are needed in this work. Our people are like most other people, sin has its power over them. Ignorance and laziness stand in the way of their progress, but we have no doubt as to the final result if such work as ours is continued. We already see signs of light and progress and a better life among them. They are becoming more hopeful and ambitious.

Jan. 24 we closed a very successful series of meetings. Twelve of our young people made profession of their faith in Christ and there were twelve accessions to our congregation. You will be pleased to know that Mr. Smith did all the preaching. He preached us eight sermons in succession.

Many of our people have moved away because of hard times. Hence our congregation is much smaller than it was a few years ago, but with return of good crops we hope it will flourish again.

Respectfully,

MAGGIE C. SMITH.

On account of a day's illness I was not able to visit the station at Annie Manie. Mr. J. T. Arter has charge of this mission. It was a very great disappointment to me not to make this visit, but Alabama sun is too hot for a Northern person at that season of the year. A letter from Mrs. J. T. Arter will give us some idea of the work they are doing.

ANNIE MANIE ALA., Feb. 29 1904.

This mission is in its second year. The school enrollment for the year has already reached 296. The average attendance for last month was 185. The people have this year paid for ten acres of land and turned over to the Board a building worth $550. The Board has appropriated $150

to the work.

There is no church organization as yet, though the S. S. and preaching services are well attended. The people are willing to continue helping themselves. They are thrifty and industrious, and own about 6000 acres of land in tracts of from 10 to 500 acres. Through the Farmers' Industrial Club and Ladies' Aid Societies the poor of the community are cared for without any outside help.

With the hope that this will help you in your attempt to push our cause,

I am yours in the work,

MINNIE J. ARTER.

I did not have time to visit the mission at Bristol, Tenn. It is too far to the east to be reached on such a hurried trip. But judging from the work done in the other fields, we are sure the results would have been the same as we saw in the missions farther South. Mrs. F. W. Woodfin, wife of the principal, has sent a letter giving some news from the work done at this station.

BRISTOL, TENN., March 8, 1904.

Our work has been very pleasant this year and we trust some good has been accomplished. Our enrollment in day school thus far is 163, which is a little below enrollment at this time last year, but our attendance has been excellent notwithstanding we have had a very severe winter and we are confident that more diligent hard study has been done by students this year than heretofore. Our course of instruction covers 12 grades, 8 common school and 4 normal. We have classes in the first eleven grades and unless something unforeseen happens will issue our first certificates next year. Our Normal classes are not large, but enthusiastic and we feel greatly encouraged. We have four in third year class—two are married men who especially deserve credit for their struggles and self denials in the effort to provide for their families while securing the limited education which this mission offers; and several of our girls work night and morning in private families and in this way keep themselves in school.

Often we are discouraged at the seemingly slow progress of our people, but some others who have been here longer tell us that we are not in a position to realize what the mission has done and is doing for the people of Bristol.

We feel keenly the need of a boarding department. A great many people in the surrounding counties have expressed a desire to send their children to us, but in every case we must say "no" to them. We could not assume responsibility for their safety unless we had them under our own "wings." We believe if we could have even 25 girls under the care and instruction of a good matron in a dormitory for nine months in the year we could accomplish more permanent results than if we had 250 students for only a few hours in the day. What the college homes are to Knoxville College students similar homes are to all of our mission students. It is the home training that tells in our lives. In most cases the teacher of the Negro children must fill the position of parent as well as teacher.

Our church work is not so encouraging as that of the school. We realize more and more each day that it takes a long time to build up a strictly United Presbyterian church, yet we feel that we are gaining ground. Our congregation is composed of young people, mostly young girls. We have no women with which to begin a W. M. S., but we are using what we have and hope that our successors in a few years will find a large working W. M. S. in this congregation. Our society is not prepared to make an offering to the Board this year, but we hope by the next year we will be in a position to do our whole duty.

The workers here are all well except Mr. Woodfin. His nerves seem to be unstrung. We want him to give up everything for a month and take a rest, but there is no one to take his place.

With kindest regards from the workers here, I am yours in the work,

MRS. F. W. WOODFIN.

Henderson, N. C. was too far away for even a short call, but the reputation of the students who are in charge of the different departments tells its own story. Mrs. J. B. Cotton, wife of the pastor and principal at this station, and Miss Alice Burris, who has charge of the sewing department, have each written letters which are full of interest to all. Many of our readers will remember Mrs. Cotton as she was our delegate to the W. G. M. S. in Xenia in 1902. She sang a number of selections so sweetly at the meeting.

HENDERSON, N. C., Feb. 27, 1904.

Yours of recent date was received. Keeping house in a hap-hazard sort

way for our family of twelve and having charge of the Training School work, teaching two grades almost entirely—these things have made me such a busy woman this year that correspondence has become one of the luxuries of life. This is why I did not write immediately.

Our work here, though taxing, is very pleasant. It has been established long enough for results to be seen, and seems to have the hearty co-operation of both colored and white. The people met us not as strangers, but as fellow workers. The school enrollment has been something over 300 this year. There is a falling off from last year for two reasons: The crops were very poor this year, and tuition was charged for the first time. Counting the two matrons at the girl's dormitory and the printing teacher there are thirteen workers in this station. The Sabbath-school has an enrollment of over 500 with an average attendance of 313. The church services are well attended. Average attendance from 150 to 175. About 25 persons have united with the church since our coming last August.

At first, I think, there was no boarding department. Rooms were built for self boarders. This very unsatisfactory arrangement is gradually being worked out and the students are encouraged to board wherever it is possible. Only $4 and $4.-50 per month is charged, and the students are required to do the work as at Knoxville college,

The Training School takes in the first five grades. Student teachers are required to do work in this department. The course offers good college preparatory work. Indeed I think some of our graduates have entered the sophomore this year at Lincoln.

Our school has been of infinite good to the community and the people are grateful for it. The name of Dr. Fulton, its founder, practically, is always spoken in love.

There are, I had almost said, an immense number of colored people about here. Only seven miles from us is the A. M. E. school of about 200. Sixteen miles on one side there is a state Normal with an equal number. Fifteen miles on the other side, the Presbyterians have a school with about 325 and still there are thousands who are not in school at all. "The field is white for the harvest."

I know the question is sometimes in the mind of the church, "Does our work among the Freedmen pay?" But as I look about me and see such men as Arter, Garrett, the Cottons, and others whose personal lives I know, and whose salvation to service from apparently hopeless surroundings has been brought about in His providence through the agency of the work in the Southland, and as I see these men tireless in service and earnest in soul saving, there is no doubt in my mind that the work not only pays but bears high interest.

But I must tell you about our W. M. S. It is very much alive. Besides helping the sick and needy here, we have sent $20 to support a girl in India this year. There are also about 65 bright little Juniors who are learning to follow "In His Steps."

MAUDE BROOKS COTTON.

HENDERSON NORMAL INSTITUTE,
HENDERSON, N. C., Feb. 27, '04.

I will try to tell you something about our work. In the sewing department we have about 150 girls and boys who are being instructed in plain sewing, fancy needle work and dressmaking. I have the girls and boys from the second grade through the seventh grade and the girls of the eighth grade and normal classes. I instruct seven classes each day a period of thirty-five minutes each. Some of my classes number as many as 25 in each class and the others range from ten to sixteen. The boys as well as the girls take great interest in sewing. The girls and boys of the second grade have been engaged in piecing quilts after finishing some of the simple models. The third and fourth grades are making aprons and working them with the fancy cross-stitch. The girls and boys of the other three grades are making sofa pillow covers and handkerchiefs. The girls of the Normal class are making garments and some fancy work. One class is engaged in basket-making.

Hoping you can get some idea from this letter what we are doing in this department,

Respectfully,
ALICE L. BURRIS.

At every station I was deeply impressed with the refined bearing of those in charge. As all the principals do a great amount of visiting in the country it is necessary to have a horse and buggy at every station. I was taken from place to place and shown all the courtesy and kindness possible. The most thoughtful care and attention was given me by both husbands and wives while in these homes. More than one instance of real self-denial was

shown for my comfort and pleasure, yet done in that delicate, quiet manner which indicates real culture and the Spirit-filled life.

Judging from the evidence given in these notes and in these letters written by reliable persons, it is very apparent that United Presbyterians can be made out of the Negro, and a Christian education fills the soul of the Negro with a desire to help others.

Back of all this is the training received in Knoxville College, Chase City and Norfolk. In the class-room, the kitchen, the sewing-room, domestic science department, the farm and the shop year after year the building of character is carried upward by the teachers in all these institutions. Very few of the people in the North know these builders, as their names scarcely ever appear in print, but the Master builder knows what is being done. In the great beyond the multitudes of saved ones will show the results of these years of silent, unknown and unrecognized labor.

Back of the colleges are the money and the prayers of the people of the North. Do we want to see a greater company of redeemed ones? Then fill up the Lord's treasury with His own gold and silver and many new missions can be opened and many more sinners can be brought to the light.

Sisters, do not read these notes and these letters and then become so absorbed with other duties that these earnest words will be forgotten. But read, think, pray and act.

Yours for Freedmen's Missions,

MRS. R. J. LOVE.

509 Cato Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Editorial.

"I slept, and dreamed that life was beauty,
I woke, and found that life was duty.
Was thy dream then a shadowy lie?
Toil on, sad heart, courageously,
And thou shalt find thy dream to be
A noonday light and truth to thee."

Ellen Hooper.

As we send out our annual Freedmen's number, a longing goes with it that much good may result from the loving efforts of those who have so efficiently aided us in its preparation. Each one of these has our hearty gratitude. Mrs. J. M. Moore, of Chase City, Virginia, and Mrs. R. J. Love who secured much of the material for us are deserving of special thankfulness.

Mrs. Love in a personal letter writes:

"I hope you will have room for all the letters, as they are full of facts the church needs to know. I have enjoyed preparing this package of news and hope the women of the church will take as much pleasure in reading it as I have done in preparing it. If they knew these people as well as I do, and the struggles they have, they would take greater delight in reading these letters."

In arranging for the May Magazine we always think, "This is the number that will go to the Convention." Sample copies are customarily sent to these annual gatherings in the hope that some casual readers may become induced to accompany us throughout the year. May we not hope that those who know us and our aims will be sufficiently interested to recommend us to those who are not yet intimately acquainted with us? A word from an appreciative subscriber will be more potent than much blowing of trumpets by ourselves.

The United Presbyterians of Bloomington have been busy in preparation for the Annual Convention. The officers have

had many hours of planning and concern. Those who are appointed to a piace upon the program have been, no doubt, giving serious thought to the expected duty; while the delegates are arranging their affairs so as to have free hands and free hearts at the designated date. But what should be the true object of all this? Not that an agreeable trip may be taken; not that the pleasing society of friends may be enjoyed; not that opportunity may be sought for ambition, but that the name of God may be honored, His cause advanced; in doing which humanity's true interests shall also be furthered. We read that our Lord Jesus, as His hour of supreme anguish drew near, desiring to keep the Feast with His disciples, sent them forth to find the furnished upper room and there to make ready. Then when they had done their part, and the hour was come, He, too, sat down with them. Again a preparation has been made. Has it not been done in obedience to His wish? Then may we reasonably hope for a Divine presence.

The Students' Missionary Conference lately held in Xenia has been thoroughly reported in the church papers, and this may serve as a partial apology for there being no account of it in our columns. The Editors of the Magazine, on account of ill health, and absence from home are unable to speak of it from personal observation; but as far as can be learned, a marked degree of fervor was manifested. We trust that the results may be so pronounced that many who were absent may be partakers of the blessing as well as those in body present.

Credit should have been given to The Women's Missionary Friend for "The Thank-Offering of Fairtown," a story which appeared in our March number. We are always sorry when an error of this kind occurs, and wish to do as much as possible to repair it.

In a recent issue of the United Presbyterian, we were pleased to read the following item:

"The Women's Missionary Society, of Roosevelt, Oklahoma, was organized January 13 with nine charter members. We are adding new members at each meeting We have sent $5 to missions. We have taken in all $13.80 since organized."

Is not this encouraging news? It is more th an that, for it is stimulating.

It is not in the best taste, probably, to bring forward as matter of public interest one's personal reminiscences of a journey or visit. To this opinion the writer gives assent as a general rule, nor would she now depart from her conviction were it not that certain matters came under her observation in a recent trip to Cuba which will probably interest the readers of the Magazine and which it may be advantageous for them to know. For although Cuba lies almost at the threshold of this country, yet our information with regard to it is in some regards narrow; and particularly as respects its condition religiously we are in large degree ignorant.

Let us preface this record of our reflections with this remark: that for the facts presented we have not depended upon imagination nor upon our own observation. They have been gleaned from the statements of those who are natives or of those who have had considerable experience in the work of evangelization upon the island.

Cuba is about 730 miles in length, its greatest width being 110 miles, at Cape Cruz. The average breadth, however, is from fifty to sixty miles. Its population according to the census of 1899 was 1,572,797.

Our sojourn was spent in Havana and in Bahia Honda, a small town in the northwest of the island, where it is expected that a coaling station of the United States will soon be established, and where a number of Americans (that is people from this country) are interested, either as investors or as settlers in the new country. We passed our first Sabbath in Cuba at Havana, that charming city where even every-day dwellings are invested with the colors of fairyland, where the narrow streets are crowded with vivacious, easily-smiling Cubans, dignified, courteous Spaniards, and with voluble Negroes. It seems almost like a city out the Arabian Nights' tales, so lofty are the palms, so tropical the vegeta-

tion, so brilliant the scene.

We were of course aware of the fact that no United Presbyterian church could be found in Havana, and although cognizant of the existence of missions of various denominations, we despaired, in our ignorance of Spanish, of even finding the location of these churches. Our eyes were gladdened, however, by discovering the placard of the Congregationalist mission room. Here then we worshipped, in both morning and evening, and had a realization of the fact that the religion of Christ unites the members of the church universal in a close bond even when it may be right to maintain a difference of creed; and that there is a sense in which we may hold a spiritual communion with all saints. The morning service was conducted by the pastor in charge, Rev. G. L. Todd, whose earnest words were fitted to enliven Christian grace and to stimulate gratitude that to us had been vouchsafed an opportunity of knowing the true God, who is "not far from every one of us." Toward the close of his discourse, Mr. Todd gave some statement of his work in the island of Cuba, where, if our recollection be right, he has been stationed for five years. As he spoke not only of conditions in Havana, but of the efforts put forth in the rural regions, our hearts burned within us, longing that we too—that our church—might have a share in this blessed errand of carrying the Gospel to those who need it utterly, and whose hearts, longing for something better than they have ever known, are ready to accept the glad tidings, as life's ultimate good. The evening service was in Spanish, and the sermon was delivered by Senor Jose Fortuny, a young man, most interesting in appearance, who, as we understand, had prepared for the Popish priesthood and was turning his studies in the line of actively defending the tenets of the Roman church. But his efforts at research were divinely used to shake his faith in his early belief and to drive him to seek light. Providentially he was led to consult Mr. Todd who was instrumental in rescuing this soul from error. We were told that large sums of money had been offered to Senor Fortuny if only he would return to his former fold. But against these overtures he has stood firm. This account, when related to us, corroborated the testimony already given us that the people in Cuba can become earnest Protestants, and rejoice to remain such. The Romish priests have neglected and ill-used these "hungry sheep" who "look up and are not fed." The Papal religion is in the minds of the Cubans identified with hated, hateful Spain. Multitudes have practically no religion at all, though perhaps retaining a nominal connection with the only church of which they have knowlege. Now is the crisis of missions in Cuba. Soon this sense of fierce alienation from the old superstition will be modified. The astute Roman hierarchy will leave no effort unmade to win back this fair land, soon to be most valuable, commercially. A few years will dull the memory of former outrages, and that necessity which exists, almost irresistibly, in the human breast of having some sort of faith in which to die will drive the poor unenlightened souls to make their peace with the great Apostasy. Failing this, they plunge into the fatal error of Atheism. Now they are willing to listen. Their ports, their hearts, are open to people from the United States, that nation which the Cubans rightly believe befriended them in their time of distress. Upon this country, then lies most heavily the responsibility for evangelizing the lovely island, so needy and, if we may believe the testimony of those who should know, so ready for the Word of Life. Several Protestant denominations are putting forth some effort to help Cuba; but these themselves acknowledge the inadequacy of their forces. The Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Methodists, the Baptists and perhaps other bodies have recognized the appeal, the opportunity, the responsibility. But we know of one church which has either not heard or not acknowledged the call which comes across the Gulf of Mexico. Surely it should take more than that blue water to drown the voice of God and the cry of eager souls. The writer would be most reluctant to turn aside attention from those districts, near and afar, where United Presbyterianism is doing its part nobly in the service of God and the help of man. But can we not widen the scope of our benefactions? Among those who believe that God bids them put their hand to the missionary plough, may there not be some who would be willing to toil in the fields of this fertile island? Let it be understood that any work of this nature undertaken for a time at least must be almost entirely a *foreign* mission. One who is not able to speak Spanish will find himself incapacitated for very efficient efforts. Not only is another tongue spoken there, but the race is different; the customs of life and habit of thought are diverse from ours.

The writer would not presume to sug-

gest to the Boards what they ought to do; but undoubtedly those organizations would rejoice to establish stations in Cuba if both men and money were forthcoming in a sufficiency from the church. As far as the signs of the future can be read, it appears as if a self-supporting mission would sooner become an actuality there than in almost any other place.

Before ending this account, we should like to allude to the help which is being brought to Cuba by that organization so powerful for good, the American Bible Society. We had the opportunity of talking with Senor Lopez, the society's superintendent in the island. Though he is a native of Spain, his education was largely acquired in the United States. In consequence he has the valuable ability of speaking both English and Spanish. From him some insight was gained into the state of affairs among the Cuban people. Senor Lopez considers the small towns of the country districts a promising territory for the spread of the Gospel. To these outlying villages he makes journeys, offering the Word of Life, and speaking of Jesus to a people who, though sadly familiar with that Holy Name—is it not embodied in the names of many familiar localities?—are yet entirely ignorant of its true power. It has been the great joy of this earnest man in a number of instances to be the first one to tell the glad news to many who never before had heard God's truth. Rome has had full sway in Cuba for many years. The results are such as always follow the teaching of that anti-Christian church.

In closing we call attention to four of the reasons which lead us to think that now is the best time for taking initial steps as regards mission-work in Cuba. Allusion has already been made to one of them.

First. The present political condition is favorable. President Palma, we were informed, is himself a Protestant and favorably inclined toward evangelical churches. This in itself is an advantage, as he is a man of much force of character whose aims are apparently high. But as his tenure of office is not a permanency, it will be wise to take advantage of the propitious moment, specially when, as already stated, the Cubans are now for the most part very friendly to the United States and ready to entertain in kindly wise any who bear the magic name of Americans.

Second. Those who should be sapient with regard to such matters prophesy a great future for this land of charming scene and climate and of productive soil. Much wealth is to be found in its exuberant fields. Cuba itself knows this, and capitalists of other countries are recognizing its commercial value. To-morrow holds much for the island republic; but there are some things which wealth and financial prosperity cannot secure. Would it not be a worthy work to bring this Cuban people to a knowledge of the true riches, so that by and by they may make good use of their possessions and be a power for righteousness?

Third. Without desiring to meddle in a matter which is not definitely our province, we may yet be allowed to address specially to United Presbyterians this consideration and the following one. It is undeniable that many of the people from the United States are flocking into Cuba; and this immigration, it is probable, will continue to increase. Large numbers of transient visitors there are, but many, induced by various reasons, intend to make the island their permanent home. Does it not seem good ecclesiastical policy for our church to try to save or win some of these to United Presbyterianism? The Psalms would make as sweet melody on these island shores as on the moors of Scotland, the coast of the Pacific, the wide prairies of our central states or the cities of the East. Those singing would have apt illustration of the figure found in the Ninety-Second Psalm: "The righteous shall flourish like the palm-tree."

At Bahia Honda where was spent the greater portion of our time in Cuba, there is a little company of Presbyterians from the United States who while awaiting the arrival of a minister have not been sitting in idleness. Although on account of ignorance of the language they are able to do little for the instruction of the natives except to set a good example before them yet these Americans have been keeping up a Sabbath-school for the benefit of a few children among themselves and are in the habit of holding a simple service on the Lord's Day. It was our privilege to attend this and to worship with these friends. Now that we are absent from them, thought travels back affectionately as we remember their sincerity of desire to serve God by making a little sunshine in the shady surroundings of irreligion. May He who crowns faithful effort, send His blessing upon those who there meet together in His name! Soon they hope to have a pastor who, though under no appointment by the denominational Boards, will minister in heavenly

things to this small flock.

It might be that in some localities there could be found a sufficient number of United Presbyterians to justify the establishment of stations where not only those of English speech might enjoy the ordinances of God, but at the same time efforts could be made to reach those who understand Spanish solely.

Fourth. An additional reason why we plead for a United Presbyterian mission to Cuba is on account of the retroactive effect which this would have upon the church itself. We need to have a mission to Roman Catholics now. Some work among the immigrants to this country is being successfully carried on, and for this we are glad. But we ought to have more. Popery is one of the most insidious and unrelenting foes with which we in the United States have to-day to deal; and the wider the field of direct mission work among those who hold that faith, the more thoroughly informed would our membership become with regard to it, and in consequence the better would they be fitted to cope with its subtleties.

We must yield to the judgment of those who arrange the activities of our body ecclesiastic and we desire to submit to their guidance. But it is our earnest hope that some time very soon our church will by its devotion and liberality, so strengthen the hands of our Mission Boards that they may be able to write the name of Cuba on the same list with India, Egypt and the Soudan. Our great Authority has said: "The isles shall wait upon Me, and on Mine arm shall they trust." M. H. W.

Years ago it was our privilege to have membership with the Associate Reformed church of the South in a congregation now called Salem, Tipton county, Tenn., and it was but the fulfilment of a long cherished wish that we were permitted to worship with Rev. Knox Montgomery in the First Church, Charlotte, N. C., and to be guests in the parsonage with his interesting family. Much as we have wished for the union of this church with our own, so nearly allied in doctrine and practice, personal contact and fellowship has strengthened this ardent desire and we feel more and more that it "ought to be." We hope the time will soon come when we can join hand and heart with the warm hearted women of our sister church in the good work of the Lord.

Impressions of Knoxville College.

A writer has advised the plucking of an impression while it glistened in the morning dew. The impressions made upon the writer during a late visit to Knoxville College were both pleasing and profitable and we are sure will be lasting. What a delightful circle of friends and workers we met there! We wish that members of our church could see things as we saw them. As a veritable *bee-hive* the throb and push energizes even the visitor, and one indifferent to such activity would seem out of place and rather in the way in such a busy atmosphere. Even those who keep themselves well informed of the progress made by this institution cannot realize how much has been accomplished without a study of the work on the ground, much less can those unfamiliar with the surroundings have any conception of the results.

If the story were written of all our Freedmen's missions as it deserves to be, its pages would be "stranger than fiction" quickening in interest. We know of none more thoroughly organized or carried on with more honest labor and by more interested and high-minded workers. The good influence of these missions is spreading into the regions round about and a surprising interest is being taken in culture and religion and in the education and training of the children. Here and there in the Black Belt these beacon lights are located, every one of whom is shining brightly and when the church supplies the necessary oil the number will be multiplied a hundred fold. Let our hearts condemn us when we fail to fully measure the possibilities of this magnificent work, to inform ourselves of its great need, and to realize the obligations we are under as custodians of these stations which are sending out every year Christian young men and women who shall pass on to others the blessings they have received and which they could have received and which they could have secured

nowhere else.

It should make one happy to look upon the faces of those who from time to time have been connected with our Freedmen's institutions and who are the first fruits of our missions, as they appear in the frontispiece of this Magazine. They are all at present filling useful positions as teachers or as wives of ministers. Who can estimate the value of the lives of these workers under the Master Workman? Honor them for their work's sake and may the incentive be to learn more of these and all other workers in the field which promises such an abundant harvest.

As no doubt many United Presbyterian women will be among the pilgrims to the World's Fair, we present the following roster taken from the Directory of the Woman's Missionary Social Union of St. Louis, Mo. We hope that many will find it desirable to be present at some of these monthly missionary meetings :

United Presbyterian Churches in St. Louis : representative Mrs. A. M. Campbell, 1704 Marcus Ave.; 1st United Presbyterian, Morgan St. and Newstead Ave., President Mrs. A. C. King, 4444 Delmar Ave.; time of meeting, 2d Thursday, 2:30 p. m at the church.

Gibson Heights, Mrs. John Stuart President, 4337 Vista Ave.; time of meeting last Thursday, 1 p. m. at the homes of members.

Grand Ave., Grand and Forest Park Boul., Mrs. J. W. Ashwood President, 3632 Forest Park Boul.; time of meeting last Friday, 2:30 p. m. at the church.

Wagoner Place, N. Market and Wagoner Place, Mrs. A. M. Campbell President, 1704 Marcus Ave.; time of meeting last Thursday, 2:30 p. m. at the church.

Quarterly union meeting, 1st Friday of June at Gibson Heights.

Twenty-first Annual Convention.

OF THE WOMEN'S GENERAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TO BE HELD AT BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, MAY 10–13, 1904.

Officers.

Mrs. C. W. Crowe, President, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. John McNaugher, First Vice President, Allegheny, Pa.
Mrs. C. E. Hanna, Second Vice President, Kirkwood, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1904.

Miss Frances Barr, Chairman.
Mrs. Alice Marlin.
Mrs. Martha Karsell, Bloomington, Ind.

Program.

TUESDAY EVENING.

7:30—Obedience to Christ's Command, Luke 5: 56. Opening Prayer and Praise Service, President, presiding.

Greetings—Church and Missionary Society, Mrs. W. L. Bryan, Bloomington, Ind.; Princeton Presbyterial, Mrs. F. W. Woodburn, Palestine, Ill. Response.

Address of President.

Appointment of Committees. Announcements. Recess. Reception.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9:00—Morning worship, Miss Adele McMillen, Egypt. Subject, Encouragement in the work of the Lord. Isaiah 5:3.

9:15—Minutes. Report of Committee on Credentials. Roll Call. Appointment of Committees.

Report of Statistical Secretary, Mrs. Mary W. Porter.

9:55—Report of Secretary of Woman's Board, Mrs. Samuel Yourd.

10:20—Report of Treasurer, Miss E. J. Sloan.

10:40—Report of Finance Committee, Chairman.

10:50—Report of Literature Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Caughey.

11:00—Open Hour. Business.

12:00—Announcements. Recess.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:00—Thank-offering Bearers' Conference.

1:45—Praise and Prayer Service, Miss Jean Morrison, India; Subject, Equipment for Service. Psalm 78: 4.

2:00—Report of Magazine Committee, (a) Mrs S. S. Wilson, Secretary; (b) Mrs. S. M. Kelso. Treasurer.

2:25—Report of Junior Magazine, Mrs. E. M. Hill.

2:40—Report of Secretary of Young Women's Work. Mrs. ———

2:45—Report of Junior Secretary, Mrs. N. Wylie Stevenson.

3:15—Report of Thank-offering Secretary, Mrs. Mary Clokey Porter.

3:35—Junior Exercise by the Juniors of Bloomington Mission, Miss Alice Marlin, presiding.

4:00—Open Hour. Business.

5:00—Praise. Prayer. Announcements. Recess.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

6:45—Conference of Junior Workers.

7:30—Praise and Thank-offering Service; Subject Exodus 35: 51. Mrs. John McNaugher, First Vice President, presiding.

Presentation of Thank-offering.

Thank-offering Prayer.

Announcement of Thank-offering.

8:30—Address.

Doxology. Benediction. Recess.

THURSDAY MORNING.

9:00—Morning worship, Miss Fannie C. Martin, India; Subject, Spiritual Life, Its Cause, Its Grandeur. Romans 5: 15, John 15: 48.

9:15—Minutes.

9:25—Foreign Missions. Report of Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Reid.

9:55—Report of Home for Missionaries' Children, Mrs. R. S. Smith.

10:10—Home Missions. Report of Secretary, Mrs. H. C. Campbell.

10:40—Prayer for Guidance. Roll Call.
Report of Nominating Committee. Election of Officers and Members of the Women's Board.
Report of Committee on place of meeting.

12:00—Announcements. Recess.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

1:00—Conference of Presidents of Congregational and Presbyterial Societies.

1:45—Praise and Prayer Service. Subject, Heart and Hand, ————presiding.

2:00—Freedmen's Missions. Report of Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Hill.

2:30—Parsonage Work. Report of Secretary, Mrs. G. W. McDonald.

2:50—Report of Women's Association, Mrs.——

3:05—Address, "The Negroes Home Life," Miss Margaret T. Kerr, Thyne Institute, Chase City.

3:35—Conference on Medical Missions. Medicine an Open Door, Mrs. R. A. Elliott, Pittsburg, presiding.
I. The Physician as an Evangelist, Mrs.—— Philadelphia, Pa.
II. Jesus our Example in Medical Missionary Work, Mrs. S. C. Parker.
III. Hospital and Out Patient Department, Miss Mary C. Webster, New Concord, O.
IV. Some Incidents of Medical Missions, Mrs.—

4:00—Open Hour. Business. Report of Tellers. Introduction of New Officers.

5:00—Praise. Announcements. Recess.

THURSDAY EVENING.

7:00—Conference, Women's Magazine.

7:30—Evening Worship. Subject, Glorious Promise of the Spread of the Gospel. Hebrews 10: 23, 24, Miss Lizzie L. Baird, Leroy, Ind., presiding.

7:45—Messages from the Home Field.
(a) Indian.
(b) Our Foreign Population.
(c) City Missionary Work.

8:30—Address, Foreign Fields, Mrs.——— Offering. Benediction. Recess.

FRIDAY MORNING.

9:00—Worship. Subject, Christian Character Defined, Mrs. James H. Miller, Venetia, Pa., presiding.

9:15—Minutes Report of Committee on Resolutions. Prayer. Discussion. Adoption of Resolutions. Unfinished Business Chart Exercise. Praise. Parting Words. Benediction. Adjournment.

The Bible Songs (new edition) will be used at the Convention.

Thank-offering.

Three Thank-offering Messages

Message No. 1.

As many of the questions bearing on the Thank-offering department of our women's work have of late come directly or indirectly from pastors or treasurers of congregations. These special questions have been answered through the three church periodicals. For the Magazine, have been reserved such questions with their answers, as pertain specially to Women's Missionary Societies.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

In what way do the Thank-offerings give special help to the women's work?

The Thank-offerings go to supplement the contributions in all departments of mission work and they enable the Board each year to send out more new missionaries and to undertake new lines of work which it would be impossible to do without them.

Do the Thank-offerings in any way interfere with the giving of contributions to societies?

In the sixteen years of the existence of

the Thank-offering work it has in no way interfered with the regular contributions to societies. Instead, figures go to prove that it has proved to be a stimulant to regular systematic giving throughout the church. The years when the largest sums have been given to the Thank-offering fund, statistics show an increase in the total contributions to societies and in the average per church member of gifts to the Boards of the church.

What should be done in case a missionary society gives more Thank-offerings than contributions to the women's work? *By all means work up the contributions* and NEVER *in any case work down the Thank-offering.* No officer—Presbyterial or congregational—should utter a word publicly or privately that would discourage individuals or societies from giving liberal gifts through the Thank-offering fund. On the contrary if there seems to be a falling off in either form of giving she should put forth efforts to have it increased rather than to discourage a giving to one rather than to another.

Remember that the Thank-offering helps every department of the work under the care of the Women's General Missionary Society, whereas far too many societies confine their designating of contributions to one or two departments to the utter neglect of all others. Study the statistics of societies as given in their annual reports in the July number and see if this statement is not correct. Where there is such a lack in designating contributions to certain departments of the work—these would suffer if they did not get their share in the division of the Thank-offering.

May God so guide us that His will may be carried out in all our work for the advancement of His cause.

Message No. 2.

WHERE? OH WHERE?

One generation after another for ages past has asked the question "*Where do all the pins go?*"

Your Thank-offering secretary has for weeks been asking the question over and over again as the mail has come in—Where? Oh where are all the blank "Lists of Supplies" sent out to societies? Over 900 were sent in January with the Annual Messages to the presidents of societies whose names and addresses are given in the Annual Reports in the July Magazine. *Where are they?—is the query.* But few have been used in the sending of orders for supplies. *What is wrong?* As there was a "Return" on every one of the over 900 envelopes and only one was returned by the U. S. mail service we must infer that the "Lists" are lying undisturbed in the writing desks of the Presidents or that those sending the orders for supplies would not use them. *Which?*

Listen dear co-workers! In a single package of 81 letters delivered to your Thank-offering secretary one Friday in March there were just *8 blanks used* in giving orders. On the following Tuesday 107 orders were received and only *28 blanks were used.* Can you wonder we ask (and all in kindness) where are the 152 unused blanks in those two day's letters?

Message No. 3.

THANKS TO SOCIETIES.

We take this open method of thanking all the societies that have so kindly and so fully responded to the request in the "Annual Message" for reports from the "Ingatherings" of the Thank-offerings.

It is very noticeable that the newer and smaller societies are far more prompt to grant such favors than are the older and stronger societies. *Can any one tell why?* These reports are very important as they can do much to give encouragement in the good work and at times they serve to suggest new methods in the use of the Responsive Scripture Services. They also can help the Thank-offering secretary in making up her annual report. Will not more be heard from *soon*?

If the many kind words of affection for our beautiful Thank-offering work and the touching prayers written can be taken as a criterion for the future, our 1904 offering will surely be a liberal one and God's richest blessing will accompany it.

MRS. MARY CLOKEY PORTER,
Thank-offering Secretary.

Foreign News Budget.

EGYPT.

Assiout Items.

No items were sent from Assiout last month, because all were busy preparing for and attending the meetings.

The Association was called to meet on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. Those who could came on Monday and meetings for prayer and conference were held on Monday night and Tuesday forenoon and afternoon. As Wednesday was the day of prayer for Egypt, the afternoon and evening were given up to prayer. Most of those who knew Arabic met for prayer with the congregation in town, at 7 p. m.

Mr. C. R. Watson was present at all the meetings of the Association. On Saturday evening he told us of some of his impressions of the work in India, and on Sabbath evening he preached in the college chapel. His visit to the foreign fields will certainly do great good, not only to the missions in Egypt, India and the Soudan, but to the home church as well.

The Synod of the Nile met on Wednesday, Feb. 3, and continued in session a week. One reason for the length of the meeting is that the people have not yet learned how to dispatch business.

Dr. Henry and family reached Assiout, Jan. 14th. They have many friends in this part of Egypt, and all were glad to see them back.

Dr. and Mrs. Grant and Mr. Walker arrived Feb. 18th, and are hard at the Arabic. It is very difficult for a doctor to give the alloted time to the study of the lauguage. Both Dr. Pollock and Dr. Grant are supposed to use most of their time in study; but they must go when called and they have many calls.

Mrs. J. W. McClenahan writes of College at Assiout and its influence on home life:

Events have heaped up at a rapid rate this term and time seems to go on wings. College opened Jan. 19 with the usual excitement and labor of getting all housed comfortably for another term.

The second story of North Hall is completed and already partly occupied by students who wish for and are able to pay well for good accomodations. They have taken a great deal of pleasure in furnishing their rooms and the taste they have shown in so doing has been a great satisfaction to us. I have often felt that we forget the real importance of the home and home life and many times we married ladies grow discouraged with the amount of time the home life demands. Recently I have been made to see that our homes are centers of light to the people and are regarded as ideal by many of them. When visiting in the home of one of our graduates the other day I was struck with the pretty arrangement of the room. It was first of all scrupulously clean and then simply a nd inexpensively furnished but the arrangement of a few small brackets, several pictures, a shelf of books and shells showed that some one had an ideal before him when arranging it. The mother seeing that I was pleased with it said that her son had done it all while she was away on a visit. She added too that he had often been in the homes of the missionaries and got his ideas there. It is also gratifying to invariably see books in the homes of our students.

The furnishing may be scant and comforts nearly all lacking but usually there is a little corner with a mat, a small stand or table and a shelf containing a few books. That corner too is usually in order and is at once recognized as our student's "den." The entrance of the Word does give light and your efforts in the college are indeed telling for the people of Egypt.

Miss Rena L. Hogg also writes from Asyut:

A fortnight ago a Coptic gentlemen came to us with an interesting request. His brother had died and in accordance with the usual mourning habits, his widow and mother and the other women of the house were spending their days in wailing with their so-called comforters.

It is the custom to hear a professional mourner to lead in the weeping. This she does by chanting in a weird and doleful voice songs about the one who is gone, trying to make the loss as weird as possible and thus harrowing the feelings in such a way as to provoke violent sobbing and extravagant grief. Many is the time I have urged the women to spend their money in securing some one to read and pray with them and bring them some real comfort, but custom is a tyrant who does not easily relinquish his hold upon his slaves. However, the request I have referred to was none other than this—that we should send to this house some one who could sit with the women daily and do her utmost to change the mourning into a gospel service.

The first day the Bible woman succeeded in keeping the women quiet until about four o'clock when some specially loud "comforters" entered. "Satan came in with them" the Bible woman said, and while she could manage the women, somehow Satan proved too much for her. Two weepings followed but as there had been nine the day before, even that was a triumph.

While the wailing has not yet been entirely suppressed the character of the mourning has been altogether altered and we are awaiting with interest the final result of the experiment.

Miss Anna Y. Thompson writes from Cairo:

This week has been a very happy busy one and it seems such a pleasure to be able to go on day after day trying to bring the message of salvation to those who do not know it, or to stir up the minds of others

to urge them on to greater things.

There was a nice meeting for women in the Esbekieh quarter last Monday afternoon. Then on Tuesday morning after necessary school work, I went with one of the Bible women to a house near the middle of Boulac, a Coptic family, but most of the neighbors who came in for the meeting were Moslems. There two other Bible women were waiting for us, but we had only well begun with reading the passage for the morning when a street row made it impossible for us to hear what was said. The most of our audience of fifteen or more quickly scattered to see what was going on, and it was with thankful hearts we learned that the people of the house did not suffer by it, although at one time it seemed as if the noise and blows might come into the house. The row had nothing to do with us, but it showed what could be done if people became roused in anger over something. I have often thought of Paul's great sufferings in some of his travels, and wondered if we might not suffer the same way if we were as faithful as he in giving the message of salvation. The same audience with others, afterward came to the meeting, and at its close we had a very pleasant visit at the house of one of our former pupils a Mohammedam young married woman, who had come to visit her parents. She asked for some singing of the psalms as we used to sing them when she could be present.

The Wednesday meeting and the Friday meeting are in different neighborhoods with a different class of people.

Mrs. Moore has begun to have some teaching of English in the Fagalla school, and we are glad to welcome her to it. Miss Reynolds, the American Secretary of the International Com. of the Y. W. C. A. work, in London, is in Egypt now, and gave an address this afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. Home here. She is a very interesting speaker.

INDIA

Pasrur Items.

Having been asked to contribute Pasrur Items to the Magazine for this month, I have lightened my task by asking several of the ladies here to write somewhat of their work. Miss Lawrence, of the Industrial Home, Miss Fulton of the District, Mrs. Jones of the Zenana work, Miss Singh one of the teachers in the Home and Miss Masar Ali, who has charge of the Dispensary.

After reading these letters it will not be necessary for me to write any, for each department of the work has been touched, and as I have only been in District for a short time this winter I will not attempt to write.

Mar. 15th '04 MRS. BRANDON

The Girls Industrial Home is now a great factor in the work of the American Mission in Pasrur. It stands as a monument of two things—the Christ-like love of a people for those who were dying of starvation and the saving grace of the blood of Jesus Christ. The school was founded and dedicated in love and prayer and the voice of prayer goes up at all hours from its rooms.

These girls were rescued and brought here and then the question arose as to the best method of taking care of them. It was decided that as it was to be their home it must be as home-like as possible. So instead of the many girls in the long dormitory with the one common table, they were divided into groups of six or eight girls, each group having its own family life. Then so that we would not send out a helpless set of girls they are taught various kinds of work, that they may realize that labor is honorable and that women are thinking beings and not mere cattle.

The difficulties of getting these industries started are very many and some times we are only kept up by the thought that God's blessing is on the work and that if we work and pray and have faith He will surely bring it to pass.

When I look at the long row of faces, from little David the seventeen-month-old baby to Dar Bai, the oldest woman, and realize that they are reading me as an epistle, the responsibility of the teachings of my life day by day comes over me with almost crushing force.

May the Savior who said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not", give me and all who are engaged in the work of this school, grace to such pure, unselfish lives before these little ones that they may follow His footsteps closer each day. May you unite with me in this prayer, that these girls may show by their lives that they love Jesus and want to do His will.

March 15th, 1904. MARY A. LAWRENCE.

It is over a year now that I have been in this part of the District giving the good and blessed tidings to the women of Pasrur City. In the early part of the work I had to face a good many difficulties and much opposition, for my work is chiefly among the high class women, but gradually I have overcome all the difficulties by the grace of God and it was, I believe, the gracious Lord's hand who helped me in times of discouragements.

There was a day when the people did not allow me to impart to them the good Word, but now the people of their own accord and willingly too, invite me to sing to them and to tell them the old, old story,

I have 60 houses now and visit them all once a week. of these there are some ten women who are able to read and two are able to read the Bible.

The women of these houses are fully convinced of the crucifixion and resurrection of the Lord, but they are not willing to take Christ as their Savior, they do not yet realize that they need a Savior. I pray for them that God will open their hearts that they will receive Him and trust that many prayers will be sent to Him for them as well as for me in my work. I always try to get or open new houses, for I do not like to be confined to these 60 houses; just now my work is very encouraging.

March 15, 1904. MRS. TRYPHENA JONES.

Pasrur is the name of a large town in India and the surrounding district as well. This district measures 25x28 miles and is among the older mission stations of the U. P. church. Within this prescribed territory are 400 villages and 200,000 people, the half of whom are women and girls of the various religious and castes. There are probably about an equal number of Mahomedans and Hindus 2500 low castes and 1500 Christians; one Christian in every 100 of the total population, you see. These Christians are largely from the poorer classes and only an occasional one can read. The working force among this 100,000 women is—one lady missionary for the 400 villages, a native Bible woman in Pasrur city and then the

native pastor and teachers give more or less verbal instruction to the Christian women and even the women inquires from the low castes are willing to be instructed by a man, but not those of the higher classes. I do absolutely all that is done among these 45,000 Hindus and Mahomedan women in the district.

For want of teachers I do not even have a school for heathen girls in Pasrur City. A few (fourteen) Christian girls attend the village schools for boys. There is a boarding school in connection with the Girls' Industrial Home in Pasrur where as many Christian girls as can be secured from the district are entered. If they are clever in passing their first year's examination, they are sent on to the Boarding School in Sialkot. At present Pasrur has 19 girls in Sialkot, 8 in Pasrur, besides four day pupils, making a total of 45 girls in school,—not a v ry large number considering the size of the Christian community, is it?

One of my ambitions is to get at least one girl from every village where there are Christians, into the Pasrur Boarding School. Not a very high ambition, you say? I assure you it will not be an easy task and I will not see it accomplished in a single year. It will mean 130 girls against 45 at present and there are some villages sending more than one which will mean undoubtedly 150 girls My reason for wanting one from each village is that the influence even of a little girl, well trained in the Bible and Christian living, is not a little. It stimulates the parents to be more Christ-like and also tends to increase the interest of the Christian people in female education. After so many generations of ignorance the people very naturally see very little to be gained from "book-larnin" for house-wives. Then again they are poor and feel the need of the help even the little girls can give in earning the daily bread. As I am new in the district, I am not able to do much along this line, the winter, as I go about among these 400 villages. But I am taking observations and presenting the subject to the parents. It will mean a little coaxing here and pleading there, and a determined effort to overcome all difficulties.

I have touched but one of the many duties that devolve upon the district missionary. Above all it is my privilege to tell the old, old story to the thousands of women and girls in these 400 villages. I love this work and have found it more interesting than ever this winter. On every hand I see evidences of ripening grain but my letter is already too long to relate any of them. Visiting three and four villages a day, I am not able to reach all, but God requires of me only what I can do, and not all the church has assigned. The day for reaping large harvests in Pasrur is not far off. Oh! for the reapers to help gather it in! My constant prayer is that the church may send and parents consecrate abundant young men and women for this work.

EDITH M. FULTON.

Lena P. McLaughlin writes from Dolaib Hill, Soudan, Feb. 12, '04.

The Women's Missionary Magazine entered our home this week for the first time for several months and we were very happy to have the privilege of reading it again. We can not report rapid progress in our work but we beleive there is a steady advancement. We would like to be able to say much more about the work, but yet no reason to be discouraged.

Mrs. Carson is giving sewing lessons every afternoon to the younger girls. The writer is endeavoring to give the boys some reading and writing by using the English Script and Shulla words. These meetings can scarcely be called schools, neither can they be well termed classes for they are so changeable. They might well be compared to a "kaleidoscope" as every day there is a change of faces. By offering a pair of muslin "breeches" to the boy who would attend six days in succession, 5 or 6 boys managed to secure the above articles in a month's time. Mrs. Carson has used the same plan in getting the girls to attend by giving them whatever they will make.

If the parents could be convinced of the advantages of an education we would have no trouble about having schools, but it will all come about sooner or later. Our Sabbath service is very well attended and we have no reason to be discouraged, but on the other hand there is much to encourage us.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to the visit of Secretary Watson this week.

We want to thank all those who have helped us in any way, and we do ask you to continue to remember us daily in your prayers.

Young People's Department.

Exchange

Successful Reading Contest.

The Presbyterian Christian Endeavor society of Fostoria, O., recently successfully closed the second of their missionary reading contests. The society was divided into two divisions, led respectively by the chairman and vice chairman of the missionary committee.

The books to be read were obtained from various sources by the committee, eight books coming from the State library at Columbus, six from the foreign missions library, 156 Avenue, New York, others from our own public library, and the rest drawn from the shelves of our Sabbath-school library.

The titles of the books, with the number of credits to be given for their reading, were printed on two large sheets of cardboard and hung up in the room where we held our meetings. The number of credits given for the reading of the books

varied according to the size and interest of the book.

A number of envelopes, containing five leaflets apiece, were also circulated, and the reading of the contents of these envelopes counted one credit each. The largest number of credits given for one book was five, the smallest two.

The contest lasted three months and was not limited to members of the society. They were privileged to win as many outside readers as possible, and for every one thus brought into the contest one credit was given.

As the contest neared its close, interest and enthusiasm waxed high. The two leaders were kept busy marking the credits, tiny colored stars, on their respective charts opposite the names of the readers. When the contest closed, the winning side had 531 stars and the losers 477 stars. The victors were entertained by the vanquished at an "old tyme social."

From the chairman's record it was found that the New York books had been read an average of eleven times apiece, and those from Columbus ten. The New York average is especially noteworthy, because the chairman had great difficulty in securing the loan of the books for three months. They had never before sent them out for a longer period than two weeks.

The committee enticed perhaps forty-six persons outside the society into joining the contest. Is not the record of this deed something that deserves to be laid away in lavenders? ETHELYN ABER.

—*Christian Endeavor World.*

Betty Taylor.

Betty Taylor, a graduate of Henderson Normal Institute, who has been engaged during the past year, in missionary work in Townsville, N. C., writes thus of her labor there :

"The work here, though in its infancy, is accomplishing much good. Many of the young men and women, together with the children and a number of the parents are present for Sabbath-school every Sabbath. We see in their bright faces a desire to know more of God's holy word. We have Sabbath-school at two o'clock every Sabbath afternoon, and all anxiously await the first Sabbath of each month where we may have another service at one o'clock. When Rev. J. A. Cotton comes, we have a sermon and if he cannot come, Prof. J. O. W. Garrett or Prof. J. A. Cleage comes and teaches us the Bible. Both services are much enjoyed by all who attend them.

Saturday is a pleasant day with us, as it is the day on which our sewing circle meets. We meet in the different homes and the house is usually crowded. While

Betty Taylor.

our work is very young to meet with opposition yet we find those who oppose us on every side, but through earnest prayer and strong faith this opposition only serves as an incentive to greater effort on the part of those who are striving to lead better lives.

We are renting a small building in which to hold our meetings. Last Sabbath it was crowded. While Sabbath-school was in session a rain storm came up and a class of little children was compelled to leave their seats and stand huddled together to save themselves from the rain. At the close of the school we sang a number of Bible Songs until the storm passed away when we left for our homes, thankful to our heavenly Father that we are accounted worthy to be a worker in his vineyard. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." BETTY TAYLOR.

"Some benefits derived from the mission here," a paper written and read by Mrs.

Johnson, president of the Mother's Meeting, at the anniversary exercises held in the Jennie Hastings Gillespie Memorial Building, Prairie, Ala., April 5, is as follows:

Let us stop and think and try and see what kind of conditions we were in just ten years ago.

We see if we look back our girls and boy running on the Sabbath days to the home of some neighbor and there gathers a large throng of boys and girls to play, quarrel, fight and make a great noise. We do not see this very often now and there is nothing that this change is due to but the mission that furnishes formost faithful teachers. The children now on the Sabbath day are seen hurrying off to Sabbath-school.

The boys have learned since the mission has been built here to be very polite to the girls and ladies. The boys and girls that live near this mission where they can come and get instruction from the teachers do not use tobacco and snuff in any form. We only see this done in a few places. They do not drink intoxicating drinks at Christmas times and no other times.

The mission has been no little amount of good in this community and think that the other communities where missions have been established have derived like benefits. The men have learned more about farming. The girls have learned to cut and make clothes and are learning very fastly to play music. They have learned to write for their parents who cannot write and for themselves also. We do not have to go and get some other one to write our letters, order some goods and food, but our girls and boys can do these things for us and many other things that we used to get other people to do.

When the mission was established here we were almost perfect heathens of the English language; but since it has been here our children and ourselves are learning to speak English right well. Of course we do not speak the best English but we are advancing fastly. The missionaries here a.e to be congratulated for what they have done. Numerous benefits have been derived in the community since the mission has been built in it.

Mrs. J. Q. Collins, of Xenia, who kindly lent us the following letter explains:

The Sabbath-school papers which you have so kindly sent for my children have been received and read by them for the past two years and they have made the hearts of about 35 children very happy. Many of the smaller children come back the next Sabbath and tell me the stories which they have read in their little papers and that is evidence that they have read and enjoyed the papers.

The Sabbath-school is made up of some of the children whom I teach daily. We have three classes, a primary, intermediate and a class for older people. The children are really the brightest and most interesting. They are able to read their lesson cards. The older people are many of them not able to read and so their class is instructed by the pastor, who is a very good man, although not a theologian in the true sense of the word. The children's parents are mostly Baptists and Methodists but we assist in the Sabbath-school as there are no teachers for the school. My wife used to go and teach the pastor's class but for several months she has been indisposed.

The church is a small frame building not more than 30ftx22ft. The church and school are about a hundred yards apart, and are in a community of about twenty-five families, seven of these having moved here recently.

Many of these people own their homes, but are indifferent to both religious and educational work. Children seldom stay in school longer than the third grade and then they are put out to work or to stay at home while the mother and older sisters work. The fathers raise swine and little boys are often kept out to find feed for them.

It is very sad to see people so near Knoxville College yet not one student attending. A young man who was a pupil of mine goes when he can, but his parents are a stumbling block to him. They seem to think it better for him to work than study and he attends whenever he can save enough out of his earnings.

You can see what disadvantages many have to deal with here and how hard it is for children to progress when the parents retard their progress. We hope that we shall always be grateful to you for your kindness.

We are engaged in starting a little library by means of which we hope to excite an interest in the little ones for reading good Christian books. The children are delighted with the idea. C. P. WARE.

"Negro Education and Crime.

It is so generally evident that it scarce-

ly needs proving that education lessens crime among the negroes but when governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, says that education makes the negroes worthless and more dangerous to society, it is reassuring to get additional facts from Booker T. Washington to refute him. The well known educator addressed letters to a large number of representative white citizens in various parts of the South, without previous knowledge of their views, and asked pointed questions. He secured 136 replies which are summarized as follows:

Has education made the negro a more useful citizen?

Answer—Yes, 121; no, 4; unanswered, 14.

Has it made him more economical and more inclined to acquire wealth?

Answer—Yes, 98; no, 14; unanswered 24.

Does it make him a more valuable workman, especially where skill and thought are required?

Answer—Yes, 132; no, 2; unanswered 2.

Has education improved the morals of the black race?

Answer—Yes, 97; no, 2; unanswered 19.

Is it, as a rule, the ignorant or the educated who commit crime?

Answer—Ignorant, 115, educated, 3; unanswered, 17.

Does crime grow less as education increases among the colored people?

Answer—Yes, 102; no, 19; unanswered, 15.

The records of the city recorder and criminal court of Knoxville will show an almost entire absence of the names of students who have been trained in the Knoxville College, the Austin high school, Slater Training school, the Morristown college or any other of the higher grade colleges or schools for negroes in this section. The presidents of colored colleges claim an entirely clean record for their graduates in crimes which Judge Mynch tries. Education has a greater tendency to make the negro self respecting than, as a rule, education has on the white man. To be an educated negro in a community means to be foremost in churches, and in style of living. Of course there are some exceptions but scarcely any rule has so few."—*Journal and Tribune*, leading daily paper of Knoxville, Tenn.

An apology is due the Women's Missionary Friend on account of not giving credit for the "Charts as Missionary Accessories" in the April Magazine, after permission had been kindly given for its reproduction. It is one of those annoying mistakes that is so much regreted.—Ed.

Helps for June Meeting.

THE FREEDMEN.

Unfortunately the Report of the Freedmen Secretary of the W. G. M. S. will not be published until the July number of the magazine too late for this meeting. Dr. Witherspoon, Secretary of the Board of Freedmen's Missions has made this generous offer:

"We will not be able to have the Annual Report of the Freedmen's Board ready for distribution sooner than May 20th. But after that date I will be very glad to send it to any and all who may desire to have it. As many copies will be sent to each person as may be asked for. In order to get it promptly I should have all orders before the date of publication stated above. And then orders can be filled before I leave home for the General Assembly which meets May 25th."

Very truly Yours,

J, W. WITHERSPOON.

1703 Buena Vista St. Allegheny, Pa.

Every society will do well to take advantage of this offer and send as early in May as possible to insure securing on time and avoid the possibility of the supply being exhausted.

The following leaflets can be secured from Miss Elizabeth Caughey, Otto, Pa., or your own Presbyterial literature secretary: Home Influences Among the Colored People, 2 cts.; Our Duty to the Negroes, 2 cts; A View of the Negro Question, 2 cts; Negro Womanhood—Its Past, 2 cts; Negro Womanhood—Its Present, 2 cts; The Boy Who Wanted to Change his Skin, 1 ct; The Silhouette, 3 cts. The Freedmen, Questions and Answers, 3 cts; Historical Sketch of Freedmen's Department of the W. G. M. S; 3cts. Cicero's Call, 2cts.

"A Silhouette" is the address given at the Xenia Convention by Mrs. J. A. Cotton, one of our workers among the Freedmen. It is interesting and deals more directly with our own work.

"The Way Out." The negro's part in solving the race problem is a phamphlet of 33 pages by Rev. J. M. Moore, Ph. D., principal of Thyne Institute, Chase City, Va. While it is written especially for the negro himself, it contains much of interest not obtainable elsewhere. Dr. Moore has a few copies left and has consented to send one to each person requesting it as long as the supply lasts. Any one

wishing to study the subject in a broader sense will find the following Reports of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., interesting; these can be obtained free for the asking. Studies of Negro Communities: No. 22, Studies of the Black Belt; No. 32, of Sandy Hill, Md.; No. 37, of Lilwalton, Va.; No. 38, of Louisiana Sugar Plantation; No. 48, of Northern Community at Xenia, O.; No. 35, of Negro Landholders of Georgia. Also "The Education of the Negro" from the United States Bureau of Education. These are largely composed of statistics. For any one wishing to devote time to study them they are very valuable.

"The Future of the American Negro," price $1.50, and "Up From Slavery," $1.50., both by Booker T. Washington; "The Souls of Black Folk" $1.25 by Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois; "The Negro Problem," $1.25., consists of a series of seven articles by Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, Charles W. Chesnut, Wilford. H. Smith, H. T. Keeling, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and T. Thomas Fortune. At least part of these books, if not all should be in every Missionary Library.

FROM Month TO Month.

Board of Directors.

The regular meeting of the Board was held April 5th, the President presiding and conducting devotional exercises.

Mrs. Reid reported that it was impossible for her to attend the missionary conference at Xenia March 31st to April 3rd, and also that owing to other engagements her alternate, Mrs. E. M. Hill, was not able to go, hence the Board was not represented.

Thank-offering Secretary reported that fifty thousand envelopes had to be ordered to meet the demand. Complying with a request from the Convention President, Mrs. M. C. Porter, was appointed to prepare charts for the Convention.

The Literature secretary will have *for sale*, at the Convention, pictures adapted for use in missionary meetings, especially Junior meetings.

Treasurer reported receipts, disbursements and balances in the different departments for month of March. Receipts, $4,914.78; disbursements, $10,199.58; balance on hand, $2,990.04.

Foreign secretaries reported two applications on hand for foreign appointment. Also that Cleveland Presbyterial will undertake the support of a new missionary; that Albany Presbyterial salary is still on file and 6th church Young Women's Society still waiting for medical missionary for India.

Railroad secretary stated that the Central Association had granted the usual reduction in fare for the Convention, and Western Association not yet heard from.

In the Parsonage department $25,000 could be used at once. In the meantime applications for donations and loans are still coming in. Congregations that have been helped are urged to meet repayments promptly, that other needy places may share the privileges you have had.

The Junior secretary was absent on account of sickness in her family. Home secretary and Freedmen's secretary absent in the South in the interest of Freedmen's work. The Treasurer and Recording Secretary having each missed two meetings on account of sickness were again on duty. Mrs. Robertson, of the Home for Missionaries' Children, who has been quite ill, is improved.

MRS. SAMUEL YOUNG.

Mrs. J. C. Gilmore.

The Ladies Missionary Society, of Superior, Neb., have sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. J. C. Gilmore, who departed this life Dec. 22, 1903.

Mrs. Gilmore was a charter member of our society and although for years suffering great bodily weakness, she was ever active and always faithful in performing duties assigned her and in attending all the meetings.

Being bodily weak and having suffered the loss of her husband but one month before, she could not long withstand the severe attack of pneumonia and passed peacefully to rest after being sick one week.

To the sorrowing friends and relatives we extend our sincere sympathy and commend them to the Great Comforter in whom she trusted.

MRS. J. CAMERON, } COM.
MRS. MARY SPEER. }

Miss Sarah Clements.

A tribute of love and respect from the Women's Missionary Society of the First United Presbyterian

church, Chicago, in memory of Miss Sarah Clements, who died on December 25th, 1903, aged 83 years, at the home of her brother.

For many years our deceased sister was a faithful member of our society though unable to attend the monthly meetings for some time past; yet she always took a lively interest in the work Her strong Christian character was manifested to all who came under her influence. Of a retiring, unselfish disposition, she ever sought the good of others, and rejoiced in the progress of God's work in all its branches.

The end came suddenly, but she was prepared for her Lord's call to come up higher. "The memory of the just is blessed."

To the bereaved family, at whose fireside now stands the vacant chair of the loving and faithful sister and aunt, we extend our tenderest sympathy in this, their hour of great sorrow, commending them to our Heavenly Father, "who doeth all things well."

"All is of God! If he but wave His hand,
The mists collect, the rain falls thick and loud,
Till, with a smile of light on sea and land,
Lo! He looks from the departing cloud.

Angels of Life and Death alike are His;
Without his leave they pass no threshold o'er;
Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this,
Against His messengers to shut the door?

MRS. J. M. CUNNINGHAM,
MARGARET J. BLACK. } COM.

Mrs. William Hill.

The Women's Missionary Society of the First United Presbyterian church, Carnegie, Pa., offer this tribute of love and esteem to the memory of Mrs. William Hill, who was suddenly called to her heavenly home, January 29, 1904.

In the sudden death of Mrs. Hill we have been sorely bereaved and our hearts made sad. She was an honored, conscientious and faithful member of our society. One who was always deeply interested in whatever pertained to the advancement of the Master's kingdom; seldom absent from her place in the congregation or missionary meeting, having been our Thank-offering secretary for two years; always an efficient helper in any work undertaken for her Lord.

Her cheerful disposition, great liberality and willingness to help in all church work bears testimony to her Christian character. Her work here is ended, but her influence still lives.

We extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones, especially to the husband, daughter and son, and pray that He who sympathizes with His afflicted and sorrowing ones will verify His promise and not leave them comfortless. but will come unto them with all the comforts and consolations of His Spirit.

MRS. JOHN A. BELL,
MRS. J. A. WALDIR. } COM.

Miss Margaret Hunter—Mrs. Margaret Norton—Mrs. Eleanor Gilfillan—Mrs. Anna Boyd Gilfillan—Mrs. Murray—Our Pastor, Rev. J. C. Boyd, D. D.

The Women's Missionary Society of St. Clair Church, Mt. Lebanon, Pa., offer this tribute of love to the memory of the members called from earth to heaven during the past year.

Miss Margaret Hunter died March 4, '03. For many years she was a faithful member of this congregation. While through a severe physical affliction, which she bore with beautiful Christian fortitude, she was deprived of meeting with God's people, she was ever present in spirit and interested in every department of the work and especially in the W. M. S. Hers was an example of loving trust in the Father's wisdom and remarkable patience under His afflictions. Her attitude seemed to be "Thy will be done." Her interest in the Sabbath-school was betokened by her bequeathing $500 toward maintaining a library. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother and sister.

Resolved, That these minutes be sent to the Magazine and to the family.

Mrs. Margaret Morton died May 19, '03, in her 66th year. She was an earnest, quiet Christian, always faithful in her attendance upon divine service and interested in all the work of the church.

Mrs. Eleanor Gilfillan died June 6, '03 in her 74th year. She was one of the few who had been a member of this congregation during all of the forty-five years pastorate just closed. In her death we lose a valued friend and one whose sweet Christian character and life of consecration to God was an inspiration to all of us.

Mrs. Anna Boyd Gilfillan died July 28, '03. In the death of Mrs. Gilfillan we realize that our society and also our congregation has met with a very great loss. While it was our privilege to have her with us as a co-worker, she endeared herself to us by her noble character and her devotion to the interest of the society and church and by her willing and efficient service her presence and companionship were very helpful.

We record with sadness the death of our beloved pastor Dr. J. C. Boyd, who was called to his eternal home Sept. 19, '03.

For almost forty-five years he had gone in and out among us, visiting and comforting the sick and sorrowing and diligently using every means to advance God's kingdom; not only in our own congregation but also in the far off lands of Egypt and India.

His work on earth is ended and we miss his presence, his encouragement. But to the bereaved family, to our sisters in this society, to all in our congregation how beautiful the thought of the glad reunion coming to which we look forward with deepest interest, a reunion in the dear "All Father's" home. There will we gather around our beloved and revered friend, who leading us before the great white throne shall say, "Beloved, Lord, here am I, and the children whom Thou hast given me."

Mrs. Sarah Murray died Feb. 4,'04, aged 73 years, quiet and unassuming yet every ready to help in any good work. We rest assured that the Angel of Death only opened to her the door of Life and her freed spirit has gone to be forever with the Lord.

Resolved, As a society, as personal friends, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to these bereaved ones and commend them to Him who said "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

MRS. ROBERT MCCALLY,
MRS. MYRTILLA SCHREINER,
MRS. C. D. FETTERMAN,
MISS MARGARET GILFILLAN,
MRS. JOSEPH HUGHEY, } COM.

Treasurer's Report for the Month of March, 1904.

It is desired that all money should be in form of even dollars except on Parsonage Loans.

PRESBYTERIALS.	Foreign Schools.	Medical and Foreign Missions.	Foreign Salaries.	Home Missions	Indian Missions.	Freedmen's Missions.	Junior Special	Parsonages and Church Extension.	Ministerial Relief.	Interest on Parsonage Loans.	Returned on Loan Investments	Bond Investments	Home for Missionaries Children.	Women's Asso. Work: Orphans Home.	Women's Asso. Work: Memorial Hospital.	Women's Asso. Work: Home for Aged People.	TOTAL.
Arkansas Valley										27 75							27 75
Beaver Valley	5 00	5 00						5 77									15 77
Boston	5 00	20 00			5 00						150 00						180 00
Butler																	
Caledonia		31 00		34 00													65 00
Cedar Rapids										33 50							33 50
Chartiers	6 00	30 00	106 00	115 00	8 00	82 00		12 00	13 00				1 00	11 00	11 00	1 00	396 00
College Springs		3 00	50 00	3 00		3 00				171 50							230 50
Colorado	5 00	22 95	73 50	15 00						48 95							164 95
Delaware		8 00		7 00											10 00		25 00
Des Moines		13 00	25 00	20 50	15 00	3 50	5 00	5 00									87 00
Detroit					3 00	6 00		6 00									15 00
Frankfort		10 00		7 50	10 00	18 50							5 00				51 00
Indiana Northern				2 00	2 00			2 00									6 00
Kansas City		20 00	41 00	5 00		4 00				47 00							117 00
Keokuk	25 00	4 00	20 00	23 00	15 00	25 56	13 10	5 00						3 00		2 00	137 66
Lake			100 00											5 00			105 00
Monmouth	12 50	10 00	63 00	10 00	3 00	5 00		10 00	2 00								115 50
Monongahela	50 00	25 00	345 00	185 00	60 00	20 00	35 00		10 00					25 00			755 00
Muskingum	10 00	10 00	144 00	10 00					15 00								189 00
New York		12 00	76 00														88 00
Oregon						7 50		5 00	4 00								23 50
Philadelphia	77 00	130 0		84 00		82 00	2 00										225 00
Rock Island																	
San Francisco		33 00		5 00	5 00	15 00		3 00	2 00								63 00
Sidney		32 00		44 00		19 00		2 00									97 00
Stamford		75 00		75 00				25 00	20 00								195 00
Steubenville			125 00							166 50							291 50
Westmoreland										392 80							392 80
Wheeling		66 00		27 00	5 00	34 00	2 00	13 00									147 00
Xenia										89 10							89 10
Conemaugh										73 00							73 00
Mrs. Tedford									2 00								2 00
Mrs Barkley, Prospect, Pa	50 00		50 00														100 00
A friend, salary of Mrs. Minges			42 00														42 00
Two friends salary of Miss Mitchell			150 00														150 00
Totals	245 50	559 95	1410 50	679 00	131 00	277 06	57 10	103 77	58 00	1049 90	150 00		6 00	44 00	21 00	3 00	4795 78

*Salary of Native helpers included.

Treasurers' Books close April 15.

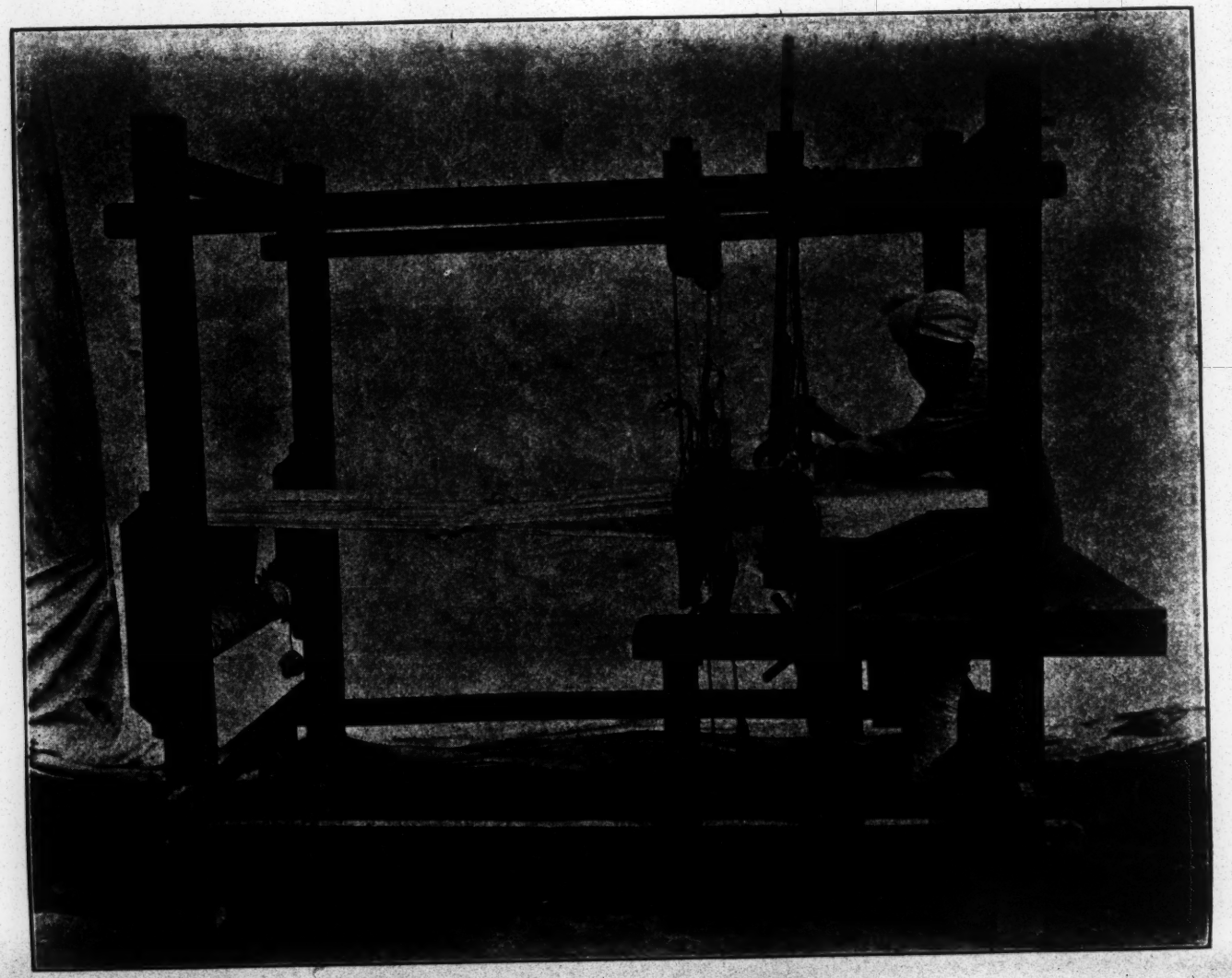
Received in March $ 4,795.78.

Disbursed in March 10,199.58.

MISS E. J. SLOAN, TREAS., 5150 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

MISS. E. D. BROWN, ASSIST. TREAS., 3501 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Engineer's Report for the Month of March, 1904.



WEAVING IN THE INDUSTRIAL MISSION IN INDIA.